W. H. PERRY,
Hardware,
Stoves and
Tinware.
42 JOHNSON ST.

Victoria Daily Times.

Our Prescription Department
Under Skilled Attendants
Day and Night.
C. E. JONES,
36 Government St.

VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1893. No. 143

LUKE PITHER. MAX LEISER.

PITHER & LEISER,

—SUCCESSORS TO—

BOUCHERAT & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Wines, Liquors and Havana Cigars.

HIGH CLASS WINES A SPECIALTY.

Always in stock: The Leading Brands of Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors, Preller's Clarets and Sauternes, J. Josephin's Bourgogne, B. Bert & Co.'s Sauternes, G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry Champagne, and other Principal Brands of Champagne, also Jos. Schlitz' Celebrated Milwaukee Beer, and the Leading Brands of English Ales and Porter.

WHISKIES Gooderham & Worts' Rye, and the Best Brands of Scotch and Irish Whiskies, In bulk and case.

BRANDIES Hennessy, Martel, Jules Robin, Bisquet, Dubouche, in bulk and Case.

Positively no Wines or Liquors Sold in Quantities less than two gallons or one case.

PITHER & LEISER

Successors to Boucherat & Co.

50 PER CENT.

Dry Goods at Half Price

At

THE WESTSIDE

WE OFFER THIS WEEK:

200 yds, Check Tweed, 30c., reduced to 15c.
300 yds. Bedford Cord, 44 inches wide, 40c., at 15c.
250 yds. Double Width Checked Tweed, 35c., at 20c.
400 yds. Fancy English Tweed, 50c., at 25c.
600 yds. Double Width French Twills, 50c at 25c.
450 yds. Double Width Tweeds, 75c., at 40c.
Black French Cashmeres and Fancy Black Dress Goods, at about half price.

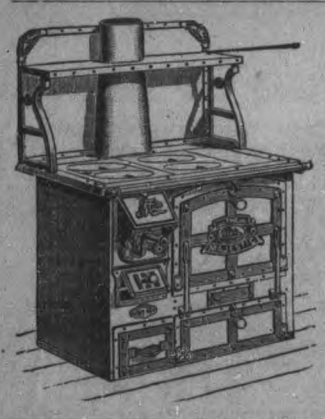
Jackets, Capes and Blouses at Clearance Prices.

A SPECIAL LINE OF

25 doz. Suede Musquetare GLOVES, in Black and Colored, 10 button lengths, worth $1 to $1.25. Sale price, 65c.

SEE WINDOWS.

J. Hutcheson & Co.



THE

Majestic Range

FOR FAMILIES OR HOTELS

One Range will last a Lifetime.
Made of Steel and Maleable Iron.
Large Oven. New Pin Extension Water Front. Will not chill the oven.
Do not fail to examine it at

McLENNAN & McFEELY'S

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£600,000 $2,920,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£260,000 $1,265,333.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND

BRANCHES:

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO, KAMLOOPS AND NELSON.

IN THE UNITED STATES—SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SEATTLE AND TACOMA

Agents and Correspondents in Canada and the United States:

Bank of Montreal, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Imperial Bank of Canada; Bank of Montreal New York and Chicago.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 3½ per cent. per annum

Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

NELSON, Kootenay Lake, B.C. This branch is now open for business

Victoria, B C., April 4, 1892. ap7-1y W. C. WARD, MANAGER

THE PROVIDENT SAVINGS LIFE

ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ISSUES ALL THE LATEST AND MOST EQUITABLE FORMS OF INSURANCE OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

New Business for 1892, - - - - - $19,517,516.00
Insurance in force Dec. 31, 1892, - - - 76,843,241.00

S. H. MATSON,

Manager for the Province of B C. OFFICE: 18 Trounce Ave. (Page & Winnett.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—A half interest in Pierre—Block; easy terms; good chance for a—merchant who is paying rent. For particulars apply at 100 Douglas street.

WANTED—Two girls want situation in ho—tel or private family. Address Mr. Ja—cobsen, Springfield avenue. ju20-1t

WANTED—A general servant. Apply Mrs.—Foster, 51 Work steet, Rock Bay. 19-2t

WANTED—Immediately, first-class general—blacksmith and carriage ironer, at the—Ontario Wagon Shop, Wm. Powell. 19-3t

WANTED—A general servant. Apply 144—Menzies street. je18-3t

WANTED—Cocker spaniel pup, liver and—white, about eight months old. H.H.E.,—Times office. je19-2t

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership business of brick manufacturers hitherto carried on by the undersigned has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated this 16th day of June, 1893.

ROBERT PLOWS.
JOHN R. JENNINGS.

DRAWING.

The 67th drawing for an appropriation in the Vancouver Island Building Society will be held in Sir William Wallace Society's hall, Broad street, on Tuesday, the 27th June, 1893, at 8 p.m.

See that your shares are not in arrears.

By order,
B. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

ju20-td.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for supplying refreshments at picnic of "Sons of Erin," to be held at Caledonian grounds on July 1st. Tenders to be addressed to Mr. T. Deasy on or before Monday, 26th inst.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

R. ACKLAND,
Secretary.

June 20-td.

JOSHUA DAVIES

AUCTIONEER

I am instructed to sell by

Public Auction

—AT THE—

FOUR MILE HOUSE,

In the Estate of the late Elizabeth Conway, on

Thursday, June 29, 1893

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON,

Live Stock and Farming Implements, consisting of

10 Horses,
30 Milch Cows,
120 Sheep,
30 Lambs,
Heavy Wagon,
2 Lumber Wagons,
1 Spring Wagon,
3 Buggies,
1 Phaeton,
1 Mower,
1 Reaper,
2 Plows,
Harness, Etc.

TERMS AT THE SALE.

je20-td

Rioting in Breslau.

Berlin, June 20.—The rioting that broke out in Breslau on Saturday night has been renewed. The anarchists and their friends and sympathizers who escaped injury or arrest during the fighting on Saturday night determined to wreak vengeance for the attacks made upon them by the police and soldiers. Last night a large mob made up of the very worst elements of the town started out from the low beer gardens, frequented by anarchists and loafers, and tried to loot some of the shops in the business part of the city. By this time the police and soldiers had been notified of the reappearance of trouble, and they arrived just in time to prevent the mob from carrying out their designs. A desperate fight followed. The rioters used any weapons they could obtain. Finally orders were given for the police and soldiers to charge them. Plying their sabres right and left, the guardians of the peace rushed in on the crowd, which was broken up for a short time. Then the rioters gathered again, and again the police and soldiers charged upon them. This was repeated several times, but finally the mob was driven off the streets. Many of the rioters were more or less seriously wounded, and some of the police and soldiery were also injured by stones or clubs. Stringent measures have been taken to prevent a repetition of the rioting.

Coffee Culture in Spanish America.

It is announced that large sales of lands for coffee-growing have been made to Americans in the Mexican states of Vera Cruz and Oaxaca. Nearly the whole of North America south of the United States is more or less adapted to coffee culture. Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica have large coffee interests, and the government of Nicaragua is making special efforts to promote coffee culture by giving land and a small bounty on the crop. There is a patriotic reason why Americans who are contemplating this sort of tropical industry should avail themselves of the Nicaraguan offer. This reason is that British interests are multiplying in Nicaragua and American interests should grow abreast of them if we are to retain our vantage ground as the prospective controllers of the interoceanic ship canal.—New York Press.

SIR RICHARD'S SNUB

An Indiscreet Remark Rebuked by De Courcel.

THE DIGNITY OF THE TRIBUNAL

Wholesale Decapitation of Federal Officials.

The Democratic Axe Merrily at Work Among the Puget Sound Staff—Some Excitement in Grand Trunk Stocks—Archbishop Ireland Upheld by the Pope.

Paris, June 20.—Upon the resumption of the sitting of the Behring Sea tribunal of arbitration to-day, Sir Richard Webster continued his argument in support of the British case. The proceedings were temporarily enlivened by the intervention of President de Courcel, president of the tribunal, who took exception to a statement made by Sir Charles, and who took the opportunity to inform Sir Richard that the tribunal knew its duties and powers and could not allow him to make a statement leading to the inference that Great Britain would perhaps not abide by the decision of the tribunal.

Sir Richard devoted part of his speech to a re-indictment of the management, or mismanagement, of the Pribyloff Islands, both by the local United States authorities, and by agents of the Alaska Commercial Company, prior to 1889. These persons had for obvious reasons, Sir Richard declared, concealed the real state of affairs from the authorities at Washington. In the course of his remarks Sir Richard maintained that both Great Britain and the United States were under moral obligations to sanction by legislation whatever regulations as to the seal fisheries the tribunal might adopt, but he added this obligation was not legally binding.

When Sir Richard had made this statement, Baron de Courcel interrupted him before he could proceed further, and in a sharp tone said:—"I cannot allow you to say that before us, we are conducting a serious business, neither country a party to this arbitration can break its word and reject the award of this tribunal."

Sir Richard was a little taken aback by the sharpness of the president's tone, and hastened to explain that a moral obligation was as binding as a legal one.

Order of American Elks.

Detroit, Mich., June 20.—About 700 members of the benevolent and protective order of Elks have assembled here from all parts of the country to attend the seventh annual reunion of that order. Many have brought their wives and other members of their families, and the hotels are taxed to their utmost capacity. From early on Sunday morning delegations of the antlered fraternity have been coming in and it is thought that all who are to come have arrived. From early morning until late into the night the streets have resounded with the music of escorting bands, and the festivities of visiting Elks. The city presents a gala appearance, almost every building being decorated with flags and bunting. To-day opened hot and sultry, the mercury being not far from 90 in the shade. At ten o'clock the grand lodge met, and will continue its session in accordance with the demands of business. In all there are about 1400 persons entitled to sit in the grand lodge, the sessions of which are held behind closed doors.

Flurry in Grand Trunk Stock.

London, June 20.—Much interest has been aroused here in Grand Trunk railway affairs in consequence of the reports that McIntyre and George Gould were trying to purchase a controlling interest in the road and transfer the headquarters to Montreal. It is not known whether the movement is bona fide or only speculative. Enquiry at the Grand Trunk railway offices here produced a denial from Secretary Renton of any knowledge of such a project.

Canadians Going Slowly

London, June 20.—At Deptford to-day rates were slow for 831 Canadians, which fetched three shillings and nine pence, to three shillings and ten pence per eight pounds.

Surrounded by Angry Crowds.

Nashville, Tenn., June 20.—A mob has run riot in the streets of Columbia since noon. The trouble was with a negro, and then the crowd wanted Cashier Childress, who caused the failure of the Columbia bank some weeks ago. Dr. J. R. Thompson, a colored dentist, was arrested this morning. He had entered the home of W. H. Watson, with the evident intention of criminally assaulting his daughter, Mrs. Laura Scribner, aged 25. Thompson first entered Mrs. Scribner's room last Friday night, but was frightened away by her screams. The father and son laid in wait for the negro on Saturday night, exchanging rooms with Mrs. Scribner. He failed to appear, however. Yesterday morning, at about 1:30, the son was awakened by someone in the room and recognized Thompson. The man seeing that he was discovered, tried to escape. The father seized him, and both tumbled out of the window together, Thompson dropping a bottle of chloroform. The negro was clad in his night clothes only. He was arrested and lodged in jail. All the afternoon angry crowds thronged the streets. Sheriff Ramsdale put 20 deputies, armed with Winchester rifles, inside of the jail and telegraphed to Nashville for a detachment of militia. Threats against Cashier Childress were freely made. He was out on bond, however, and not to be seen. At 11 o'clock last night the crowd about the jail had increased and a fight seems imminent. No militia have been sent because the governor and adjutant-general are out of the city, and cannot be found by telegraph.

South American Squabbles.

Buenos Ayres, June 20.—President Pena has been declared not responsible for his actions. Dr. Torino announces that he is mentally incapable. At a meeting of army chiefs it was declared that in the event of a conflict with congress the executive would support congress.

El Heraldo, of Valparaiso, in an editorial, says that the relations between Uruguay and Brazil are strained. It also says that a revolution is imminent in Argentina.

Panama, Colombia, June 20.—New political troubles disturb Ecuador. The difficulty this time is in the province of Esmeralda.

The electoral college of Guatemala has named Prospera Morales and Francisca Fuentes as vice-presidents.

President Barrios, of Guatemala, has sent congratulations to President Vasquez, of Honduras, on his success in the recent revolution.

Indian tribes in the province of Loja Requedoar, on the Peruvian frontier raided the village of Zamnora, killed the male inhabitants and carried away the women. Troops have been sent in pursuit.

Archbishop Ireland Endorsed.

Omaha, Neb., June 20.—Monsignor Satolli and party arrived in Omaha yesterday morning and will hear the charges preferred by the priests against Bishop Bonacum, of Lincoln. They say that he lacks executive and financial ability, and that he has been guilty of gross misconduct. Four of the priests of the Lincoln diocese are now in the city. Six others will arrive to-morrow. Monsignor Satolli received this afternoon a copy of the Pope's pronunciamento regarding the school controversy in the United States. When asked his opinion respecting its contents, he said: "It is unequivocally an endorsement of Archbishop Ireland and there can be no quibbling about it."

Santa Ana's Defection.

City of Mexico, June 20.—There has been found in the archives of the government, an old document dated Austin, Tex., 1836, and signed by Gen. Santa Ana and Gen. Almonte, by which it is discovered that Santa Ana pledged himself to preserve the independence of Texas and use his influence with congress towards having Texas recognized as an independent country. This document shows that the war against Texas as conducted by Santa Ana was treasonable on his part, as he had pledged his support to the movement for independence, and afterwards fought against it.

BURNING OF VIRGINIA.

A Whole Town Destroyed—Narrow Escape of the People.

Duluth, Minn., June 20.—The first train bearing refugees from the village of Virginia, which was burned yesterday, carrying 250 people, mostly women and children, arrived in Duluth at 1:30 this morning, and the wearied, hungry passengers hurried from the coaches to the baggage room where lunches were spread Of all the crowd the greater portion were penniless, dependent absolutely upon what charity might b offered. Few had saved anything beyond the most meagre effects, and for the whole train load there was not a single trunk.

A graphic description of the fire at Virginia was given by Jas. McCarthy an actor who had been playing at the Star theatre. He said: "About two o'clock the wind, which had been raging all the morning, began to blow a perfect gale, and houses on the edge of the town began to burn. The people went mad. They attempted at first to save everything and began moving furniture; they tried to save the lighter articles, but as the fire grew fiercer they were glad to save anything and escape with their lives. The town burned like tinder. The whole town was in ruins in less than an hour. The terrified people gathered about the Mesaba depot and the officers of the road were doing everything for their safety. A train of ore cars was backed into the depot and the people loaded on. All the way we came through a lane of fire."

Riding 'Round the World.

New York, June 20.—A man dressed in a cowboy costume riding a buckskin broncho in front of the city hall this morning at 10 o'clock, started he said, on a trip around the world. He said he was R. J. Tanner a cowboy from Lincoln, Neb., and that 23 years of his life had been passed mostly on horseback. Tanner proposes to do his globe trotting westward. The route he has laid out is from this city to Reading, Pa., through Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Marion, Ohio; Fort Wayne, Joliet, Davenport, Omaha, Lincoln, the Black Hills, Yellowstone Park, Ogden and from there to San Francisco, by steamer to Japan, through China, India, Persia, and Arabia and through a lane of fire."

iterranean by steamer from Alexandria, through Italy, Switzerland, Spain, France, England, Ireland and by steamer from Queenstown to New York. Tanner says he expects to make the trip in exactly two years. He takes no equipments but a revolver, a rubber coat and a kodak.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Election of Officers—A Very Pleasant Circus in Prospect.

Vancouver, June 20.—The Epworth League convention closed last night. A. W. E. Thompson, Vancouver, was elected president, and W. Chubb secretary; Miss L. Dunnington, Victoria, first vice-president.

J. J. Nickson has the contract for clearing the right of way of the Canadian Pacific line from Revelstoke to Arrow Lake.

The city council has voted $150 for a write up in the Railway and Marine Gazette of the Dominion Day celebration.

Washburn's circus was first announced for July 3rd, here, then its bill-poster advertised it for Dominion Day, and the mayor will refuse a license. Things are now shaping for a fine row.

LIBERAL CONVENTION

The Attendance is Very Large and Beyond Expectation

BRITISH COLUMBIA NOT REPRESENTED

Every Other Province in the Dominion Sends Delegations.

The Grand Old Man of Ontario Predicts Liberal Triumph—Mr. Laurier the Hero of the Hour—The Influential Men of Nova Scotia and Manitoba and Quebec all Certain of Victory.

Ottawa, June 20.—The city is jam full of delegates and their political friends to-day to attend the convention, which opened at the Rideau rink at 2 o'clock. The attendance is beyond all expectation, and the delegates must number close on 1500. The Maritime Provinces have turned out in greater force than was anticipated. There are 218 delegates from there out of the 258 total to which they were entitled. Every Liberal member from the Maritime Provinces is here, with the exception of Dr. Colter, of Carleton, who was unable to attend owing to illness. All the trains are running late, and the hotels are crowded to their utmost capacity. The greatest unanimity prevails and the enthusiasm is unbounded.

Mr. Laurier spent an hour this morning in shaking hands and chatting with delegates and friends at the Russell. Several little caucuses have been held on different questions, but the tariff will be the great question discussed. To-day's meeting will be to discuss procedure, etc., and for the appointment of committees.

M. Prendergast, at one time a member of the Manitoba government, but who resigned on account of Premier Greenway's attitude on the school question, is here. Along with him is A. E. Richards, who was defeated by Mr. Lariviere in Provencher. The presence of these two, who are delegates, has given rise to the question of the Manitoba schools. Speaking to one of the French delegates on this matter, he said to your correspondent that it was a marvelous thing that Archbishop Taché should have written his letter on the Manitoba schools at the present time. A copy of that letter in pamphlet form has been distributed among the delegates. He said that the object of the archbishop was evidently for the purpose of compelling the convention to deal with it. It was also very singular that although the judgment was given in this case over a year ago, the present occasion should have been taken by his Grace to write specially upon this matter.

Last evening the Reform club, lately organized in this city was formally opened by Mr. Laurier, a number of other prominent Liberals being present. The leader's speech was most hopeful and confident in tone; he had no hesitation in predicting victory for the party at the next election. He congratulated those present on the prospect of success for the convention, and the country on the prospect of a downfall of the present government, with its principles and methods. Touching on the question of leadership, he thought it would be better if the chief place were given to a man of British extraction, but he could not refuse to continue in it when the party insisted. This remark was loudly applauded. Sir Oliver Mowat followed Mr. Laurier, and in his address said the signs of a reaction against the Conservative government were very plain. He fully believed that the country would declare for a Liberal government at next election. Attorney-General Longley said the Liberals were beaten last time in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick only by the force of special influences, and that the next contest would find them better prepared. The people were resolutely decided on obtaining relief from their tariff burdens. Hon. Robert Watson made a brief speech, in which he predicted a great Liberal success in the prairie country, where at length the people's eyes had been opened to the evils of Conservative rule.

Mr. Laurier arrived at the convention hall at 2:40 amid immense cheering. Sir Oliver Mowat and Sir Richard Cartwright followed, when the cheering was renewed. The hall is crowded and suffocatingly hot. With but little preliminary, Mr. Laurier arose amidst deafening cheers, and proposed in a short speech Sir Oliver Mowat as chairman. Mr. Marchand, leader of the opposition in the Quebec legislature, seconded the motion. In rising Sir Oliver Mowat was again and again cheered. He read his speech, something he said that he had seldom done.

A HOT OVEN.

Threatens to Chastise the Mayor—A Big Scandal Brewing.

New Westminster, June 20.—There promises to be an interesting divorce filed within a few days, a highly respected citizen of means having an action brought against him by his wife for undue intimacy with an unmarried lady.

The city is now free from diphtheria, quarantine being raised from two houses this morning.

The verdict of the coroner's inquest on Edward Harlock was an open one. The post mortem showed no signs of foul play. The funeral took place yesterday.

At the council meeting last night Mayor Curtis again sustained a shock, Ald. Owens remarking that he would get up on the rostrum and chastise him, which threat, however, he did not carry out.

Minister Bayard.

London, June 20.—Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, American ambassador to Great Britain, will proceed to Windsor Castle on Friday next to present his credentials to the Queen.

GERMANY'S ELECTION.

Radicals Lose Heavily—Official Figures of the Contest.

Berlin, June 19.—In Eichtett, Prof. Scaedler, Clerical, was elected to succeed himself. The official figures in the Berlin constituencies where new ballots will be necessary, were published to-day. They are:

Berlin, first division—Herr Lagerhauns, Richterist, 5270 votes; Herr Taetero, Social Democrat, 4068 votes. Compared with the first ballot in 1890, these figures show a Social Democratic gain of 481, and a Radical loss of 1404.

Second division—Herr Fischer, Social Democrat, 26,664; Professor Virchow, Richterist, 14,594. Compared with the first ballot in 1890, these figures show a Social Democratic gain 6442, and a Radical loss of 3691.

Third division—Herr Vogther, Social Democrat, 14,739; Herr Mucket, Richterist, 7919. Compared with the first ballot in 1890, these figures show a Social Democratic gain of 452 and a Radical loss of 2219.

Fifth division—Herr Schmedit, Social Democrat, 9729; Dr. Baumbach, Richterist, 7840. Compared with the first ballot in 1890, these figures show a Social Democratic gain of 2495 and a Radical loss of 2219.

From the two districts where elections were secured the official returns are: Berlin, fourth division, Paul Singer, Social Democrat, 46,356; Eugene Richter, 9768. Compared with the ballot in 1890, these figures show a Democratic gain of 5647 and a Radical loss of 4499.

Sixth division—Wilhelm Liebknecht, 51,694; Dr. Schmidt, Conservative, 15,338. Compared with the ballot of 1890, these figures show a Social Democratic gain of 9295.

In five districts the Radicals lost 13,241.

One More Financial Crash.

Albany, Oregon, June 19—Linn County Bank closed its doors this morning, with the following notice: "Owing to the stringency in the money market the bank hereby suspends payment. By order of the directors. Depositors will be paid dollar for dollar, with a large surplus." J. L. Cowan, president of the bank, says the deposits amount to about $150,000, and that the assets will exceed the liabilities by $80,000 to $100,000. J. A. Crawford, the wealthiest citizen in Albany, and one of the directors, says he will personally guarantee every depositor. Among the deposits is $33,000 of the county's money, $17,000 of which has been apportioned to the public schools. No official statement has been made. The branch of the Linn County Bank at Lebanon also closed its doors this morning. At noon the Bank of Oregon also closed its doors. Cashier Jay W. Blaine says the assets are 50 per cent. more than the liabilities. The amount of deposits is small. Both failures were caused by the steady withdrawal of deposits for several weeks. There was $11,000 in cash in the vaults of the bank. A telegram from Scio states that the Bank of Scio closed its doors upon hearing of the closing of the doors of the Linn County Bank, of which it is a branch.

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

News in Brief From Various Parts of the World.

London, June 19.—Richard M. Hunt, of New York, received at the Royal Institute of Architects to-day the Queen's gold medal. This distinction was conferred upon him in view of his work at the World's Fair in Chicago. Mr. Hunt is the first American whose name is inscribed on the institution's roll of honor.

New Bedford, Mass., June 19.—To-day ex-Governor Robinson addressed the jury for the defence, contending that there was no direct evidence against Miss Borden. The doctors had also disagreed as to the instrument with which the murder was committed. At three o'clock the ex-Governor closed his address and District Attorney Knowlton began to sum up for the prosecution.

Washington, June 19.—The coroner's jury investigating the Ford's theatre disaster has brought in a verdict holding Col. F. C. Ainsworth, Contractor Dant, Superintendent Covert and Engineer Asser responsible for the deaths of the victims by reason of criminal negligence on their part

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Cattle shipments still continue at a fairly active rate. The total exports from Montreal last week were 5,162 head.

A fire involving the loss of about $35,000 occurred in the wholesale boot and shoe factory of Thompson & Co., Craig street, Montreal.

Louis Prevost, a well-known young lawyer of Montreal, and son of Hon. Wilfrid Prevost, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. He was married, his wife being a daughter of Signeur Globensky, of St. Eustache.

The members of the Prohibition Commission left Montreal on Monday for Portland, where they will hold an enquiry into the operation of the Maine prohibitory law. They will then visit New Hampshire and other New England

In his address at the opening of the Synod of the Diocese of Toronto Bishop Sweatman said Toronto would have the honor of being the place f holding the first Synod of the church in Canada, which will open on September 13. His Lordship spoke regretfully of the way the churches are sending money abroad while he had to borrow money to carry on the affairs of the church at home. The debt on St. Albans cathedral is $50,000, and the diocese should at least help to wipe it off.

Battle of the Railroads.

New York, June 20.—On Friday last the Canadian Pacific Railway made a reduction of 10 per cent. on freight between New York and Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore and San Francisco. The Southern Pacific met it on the following day. The Canadian Pacific issues a new tariff to-day cutting 10 per cent. further under the Southern Pacific. This makes all the class rates $1 except the first three classes, which are respectively $1.82, $1.61 and $1.29 for a hundred pounds. It is done for the alleged purpose of maintaining the differential that it claims to be entitled to. The Canadian Pacific announces these rates over nearly all the trunk lines, and it has been suggested that this is in direct violation of the Trunk Line Association's agreement, which specifies that none but leading railroads shall issue tariffs. The Canadian Pacific, it is understood, carries little or no freight at these rates. It does not care to. The Southern Pacific is taking the bulk of the business, and it has everything its own way.

FIFTY THOUSAND A DAY.

When and How the Crisp Bank of England Notes Are Made.

In a picturesque Hampshire nook in the valley of the river Test stands a busy mill from which is produced the paper whose crispness is music to the human ear all the world over. Since 1719 this Leverstoke mill has been busy in the manufacture of the Bank of England note paper, and at the present time about 50,000 of the coveted crisp pieces of paper are made there daily.

To a careless observer there does not appear to be much difference between a Bank of England not of the present day and one of those which were first issued towards the end of the seventeenth century, but when looked into it will be found that the present note is as regards the quality of the paper and the excellence of the engraved writing a much more remarkable production.

The fact is, the Bank of England and forgers of false notes have been running a race—the bank to turn out a note which defies the power of the forger to imitate it, and those nimble-fingered and keen-witted gentry to keep even with the bank.

The notes now in use are most elaborately manufactured bits of paper. The paper itself is remarkable in many ways; none other has that peculiar feeling of crispness and toughness, while the eye (when it has satisfied itself with the amount) may dwell with admiration on the paper's remarkable whiteness. Its thinness and transparency are guards against two once popular modes of forgery—the washing out of the printing by means of turpentine and erasure with the knife.

The wiremark, or watermark, is another precaution against counterfeiting, and is produced in the paper while it is in a state of pulp. In the old manufacture of bank notes this watermark was caused by an immense number of wires (over 2,000) stitched and sewn together; now it is engraved in a steel-faced dye, which is afterwards hardened, and is then used as a punch to stamp the pattern out of plates of sheet brass. The shading of the letters of this watermark enormously increases the difficulty of imitation.

The paper is made entirely from pieces of new linen and cotton, and the toughness of it can be roughly guessed from the fact that a single bank note will, when unsized, support the weight of 36 pounds, while when sized you may lift 56 pounds with it.

Few people would imagine that a Bank of England note was not of the same thickness all through. It is not, though. The paper is thicker in the left hand corner to enable it to take a better and sharper impression of the vignette there, and it is also considerably thicker in the dark shadows of the centre letters and under the figures at the ends.

Counterfeit notes are invariably of one thickness throughout.

The printing is done from electrotypes, the figure of Britannia being the design of Maclise, the late Royal Academician.

Even the printing ink is of special make, and is manufactured at the bank. Comparing a genuine with a forged note, one observes that the print on the latter is generally bluish or brown. On the real note it is a velvety black.

The chief ingredients used in making the ink are linseed oil and the charred husks and some other portions of Rhenish grapes.

The notes are printed at the rate of 3,000 an hour at Napier's steam press, and the Bank issues 9,000,000 of them in a year, representing about £300,000,000 in hard cash.—London Answers.

Foreign Notes.

Dr. Galippe reports to the French Academy of Sciences, after eight years' investigation, that all stones such as gravel found in the human body are produced by microbes. Microbes are the authors of that chemical decomposition which results in calcareous deposits. Healthy organs may contain these parasites, for so long as the humors of the body are in a normal state they produce no bad effects. When the system becomes diseased the microbes produce the deposits which develop into gravel or stone. From human saliva Dr. Gallipe has produced the stone mechanically.

After the Italian fleet's recent trip from Naples to Spezia on the occasion of the visit of Emperor William, three out of the nine vessels arrived in port almost helpless. The machinery of the Affondatore broke down. During the manoeuvres the Lepanto came near running into the Italia, and the results of the target exercise were wretched. The showing made by the Italian sailors on shore was poor. A commission has been appointed by the marine minister to discover the truth, if there be any, in the depreciatory statements published.

In England 130,000 velocipedes are turned out annually. In Coventry 15,000 workmen are employed in the business. In France, where the machine first appeared, its use was limited through prejudice; people laughed at it. Now there is an army of 300,000 proprietary wheelmen in that country, without counting the immense number of amateurs who hire machines. In 1892 the Paris police authorities issued 12,000 licenses to wheelmen; now the number of velocipedes is estimated at something over 30,000. In 1892-3 60,000 machines were sold, and it is believed that at least one-half of them are used in that city alone.

The gates and bars which still survive in some of the London thoroughfares as an unasserted claim of certain landholders to right in the streets, are to be abolished, the House of Lords finally sanctioning a bill promoted by the county council. These gates number fifty-nine.

Some English gunmakers have produced a rifle bullet which promises to be as deadly as an explosive projectile. The bullet, which is of .303 calibre, has four slots cut longitudinally through the nickel case, in which it is enveloped, for about five-eights of an inch midway between the point and butt. When the bullet strikes an object, the nickel case expands in the form of a four-pointed star. If this projectile is adopted for military purposes it will inflict a wound of terrible dimensions.

Wall paper and room mouldings at Melior's, Fort street, above Douglas. *

Cut Versus Wire Nails.

Cut nails showed an average superiority of about 73 per cent. over wire nails in the late competitive tests at the Waterdown Arsenal, says the Engineering News. As the production of steel wire nails now exceeds the output of cut nails, and as the manufacturers of the latter nail claimed that they had more holding power in wood, a challenge was issued and accepted, and the Arsenal test was to decide relative merits in this particular. In all, 1160 nails, ranging from 1 1-8 inch to 6 inches in length, were driven into spruce and pine timber, and the force required to pull them out was measured on the Emery machine. In the 58 series of tests the cut nails came out ahead in each, and in most cases very much ahead. With floor nails, from 2 to 4 inches long, driven in spruce, the resistance of the cut nails was 80 per cent. greater than that of the wire nails; with finish nails in spruce the cut nail was 72 per cent. ahead, and when driven in pine with the taper perpendicular to the grain of the wood the excess resistance in favor of the cut nail was 135 per cent. Even with the taper parallel to the grain of the wood the cut nail afforded resistance 100 per cent. greater than that of the wire nail.

A New Submarine Vessal.

Some interesting experiments have just been made at Civita Vecchia, the seaport of Rome, with a submarine vessel invented by Signor Balsamello, an Italian engineer, which he calls a balla nautica, on account of its spherical shape. In its interior there is room for machinery, which is said to be able to propel, steer, sink and raise the vessel to the surface with perfect ease. Moreover the craft is fitted with lenses, enabling those in the interior not only to see their way, but to perceive submerged objects at a considerable distance. The experiments were held by the order of the minister of marine and the minister of war, whose representatives were present, as welll as several engineers of the civil and military corps and members of parliament. The trial was successful, although the sea was rough. Notwithstanding the fact that the vessel is round, she can be propelled in a straight line and turned at will. Iron weights were thrown into the sea, and the vessel sank after them, and by means of grapnels brought them back to the surface. Several engineers who were in the ball during the experiments expressed the belief that the machine is well adapted for recovering treasure from the bottom of the sea, and that it may prove a valuable engine of warfare.

Razors and shaving materials of best Sheffield make at Fox's, 78 Government street. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Argyle House

SPECIAL BARGAINS

12 yards of Dress Goods for $1

12 yards of Flannelette for $1

12 yards 36 inch wide White Calico for $1

12 yards White Satin Stripe Muslin for $1

10 yards Brown Holland for $1

White Sheeting, 5 yards for $1

Unbleached Sheeting, 5 yds. for $1

Lace Curtains, 50c. per pair.

Remnants of Carpets, Very Cheap

A lot of Umbrellas and Parasols at Cost.

A Big Lot of Odd Lace Curtains at 25c. each.

J. Horner & Co.

DR. A. C. WEST,

Surgeon Dentist,

Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block, Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C.

Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

BY-LAW NO. 195.

A BY-LAW

WHEREAS it is expedient to borrow the sum of $85,000 for educational purposes;

And whereas, for the purpose aforesaid, it is intended to raise, by way of loan upon the credit of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, the sum of $85,000;

And whereas it will require the sum of $4,580 to be raised annually by rate for the payment of the new debt and interest;

And whereas the whole ratable land and improvements or real property of the said Corporation of the City of Victoria, according to the last revised assessment roll for the year 1892, is $18,749,126;

And whereas it will require an annual rate of one-quarter of a mill in the dollar for paying the new debt and interest;

And whereas this by-law may not be altered or repealed, except with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council;

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria as follows:—

1.—It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the Corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow, upon the credit of the said Corporation, by way of the debentures hereinafter mentioned, from any person or persons, or body or bodies corporate, who may be willing to advance the same as a loan, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of $85,000, currency or sterling money, at the rate of 4.86 2-3 dollars to the one pound sterling, and to cause all such sums so raised or received to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said Corporation, for the purpose and with the object hereinbefore recited.

2.—It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause any number of debentures to be made, executed and issued for such sums as may be required, not exceeding, however, the sum of $85,000, either in currency or sterling money (at the rate of 4.86 2-3 dollars to the one pound sterling), as may be required, each of the said debentures being of the amount of $1,000 or its sterling equivalent at the rate aforesaid, and all such debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Corporation and signed by the Mayor thereof.

3.—The said debentures shall bear date the 3rd day of July, 1893, and shall be made payable in fifty years from the said date, either in Great Britain, the United States of America, or the Dominion of Canada, as may be designated thereon, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest, and the signatures to the interest coupons may be either written, stamped, printed, or lithographed.

4.—The said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half-yearly, at such place, either in Great Britain, the United States of America, or the Dominion of Canada, as may be expressed in the debenture and coupon.

5.—It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause the said debentures and the interest coupons, either or both, to be made payable at such place, either in Great Britain, the United States of America, or the Dominion of Canada, as may be desired.

6.—For the purpose of raising annually a certain specific sum for the payment of the interest on the said debentures during their currency there shall be raised annually the sum of $3,825, and for the purpose of the sum of $3,825, and for the purpose of raising annually a certain specific sum for the payment of the debt at maturity, there shall be raised annually the sum of $755.

7.—For the purpose of payment of the said sums in the next preceding paragraph mentioned, there shall be raised and levied in each year a rate of one-quarter of one mill in the dollar on all ratable land and improvements in the City of Victoria, during the continuance of the said debentures or any of them.

8.—This by-law shall, before the final passage thereof, receive the assent of the electors of the said Corporation, in the manner provided for in the "Municipal Act, 1892," and the amendment thereto, and shall take effect on the 3rd day of July, 1893.

9.—This by-law may be cited as the "Educational Loan By-Law, 1893."

Passed the Municipal Council on the 15th of May, 1893.

Received the assent of the electors the 1st day of June, 1893.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed the Council the 5th day of June, 1893.

(L.S.) ROBERT BEAVEN, Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, on the 5th day of June, A.D. 1893, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any part thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

je9

NOTICE

The partnership heretofore existing between John Coigdarripe and Luke Pither, carrying on business on Yates street, in the city of Victoria, under the firm name of Boucherat & Co., wine and spirit merchants, was dissolved on the 1st day of April last by mutual consent, Max Leiser having purchased the interest of John Coigdarripe in the said firm.

The business of the firm will be continued by Messrs. Luke Pither and Max Leiser, upon the same premises under the firm name of Pither & Leiser, successors to Boucherat & Co., and they have assumed all the liabilities of the old firm.

Dated this 14th day of June, 1893.

J. COIGDARRIPE.
LUKE PITHER.
MAX LEISER.

Witness:—
GEORGE JAY, Jr. je14-1m

National Electric Tramway & Lighting Co., Limited Liability.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the office, Store Street, on Saturday Evening, June 24th, at 8 o'clock. OBJECT: To authorise a further loan upon the security of the property of the Company.

C. T. DUPONT, Secretary.

Do You Write for the Papers?

If you do, you should have THE LADDER OF JOURNALISM, a Text-Book for Correspondents, Reporters, Editors and General Writers.

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A BY-LAW

Relating to the Building of a Sidewalk on the South Side of Oak Bay Avenue, in the City of Victoria, being a Local Improvement Proposed to be Made by the Corporation of Victoria.

WHEREAS the Corporation of the City of Victoria have by resolution determined to build a sidewalk on the south side of Oak Bay avenue from Cadboro Bay road to the City boundary;

And whereas the building of the said sidewalk is a local improvement;

And whereas under and by virtue of the Municipal Act, 1892, the Council of the said Corporation have duly passed the said Local Improvement By-Law, 1892, being a by-law to provide for the assessment of real property benefitted by local improvements;

And whereas, in pursuance of Sections 4 and 5 of the said Local Improvement By-Law, 1892, the City Engineer and Assessor have made their report as thereby required, which report has been submitted to and has been approved and adopted by the said Council;

And whereas it has been ascertained and determined that the real property hereinafter set forth, referred to in schedule "D" in the said report, will be immediately benefitted by such proposed improvement; and whereas the sum of $969.23 is the amount of the costs of the said proposed improvement;

And whereas under and by virtue of Sections 273 and 274 of the Municipal Act, 1892, and of Section 18 of the said Local Improvement By-Law, 1892, the said Council are authorized to proceed with the proposed improvement under such terms and conditions as to the payment of the cost of such improvement as the Council may by by-law in that behalf regulate and determine;

And whereas the said Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria are desirous of passing a by-law for the purposes mentioned;

THERFFORE BE IT ENACTED by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria as follows:—

1.—That the said report and plan be adopted, and that the proposed improvement in building a sidewalk along the south side of Oak Bay avenue from Cadboro Bay road to the City boundary, be made and carried out in accordance therewith.

2.—That the real property which is immediately benefitted by the said improvement shall be that which is particularly mentioned and described in Sub-section "D" of the said recited report as therein appears, which is as follows:—

Sub-Section D, showing the proportion in which the assessment is to be made on the various lots benefited:

Lot.	Block.	Feet frontage	Rate per foot.	Amount	Remarks
1	1 Fernwood	50½	20c	10 10	Cadboro & Oak bays
1	J Sec. 74	48.8	20c	9 73	McGregor & Oak B
2	do	55.4	20c	11 07	do do
3	do	55.5	20c	11 08	Terrace & Oak bay
4	J Sec 74	55 6	20c	11 10	do do
5	do	55.4	20c	11 07	do do
6	do	55.4	20c	11 07	do do
7	H Sec 74	65	20c	13 00	do do
6	do	65	20c	13 00	do do
5	do	60	20c	12 00	do do
4	do	60	20c	12 00	do do
3	do	60	20c	12 00	do do
2	do	60	20c	12 00	do do
1	do	60	20c	12 00	Belcher & Oak bay
2 of 1	1 Sec 74	57	20c	11 40	do do
1 of 1	do	57½	20c	11 40	do do
1 of 2	do	47	20c	9 40	do do
2 of 2	do	47	20c	9 40	Cross and Oak Bay
3 of 3	do	47	20c	9 40	do do
4 of 3	do	47	20c	9 40	do do
4	do	114	20c	22 80	Richmond & Oak B
1	2 Sec 74	113.5	20c	22 68	do do
1 of 2	do	46.10	20c	9 37	do do
2 of 2	do	46.10	20c	9 37	Calder & Oak Bay
13—3	do	46.10	20c	9 37	do do
14—3	do	46.10	20c	9 37	do do
4	do	114	20c	22 80	Clare and Oak Bay
1	3 Sec 74	59.11	20c	12 00	Clare and Oak Bay
2	do	59.11	20c	12 00	do do
13	do	59.11	20c	12 00	do do
14	do	59.11	20c	12 00	Wilson and Oak B
25	do	59.11	20c	12 00	do do
26	do	59.11	20c	12 00	do do
37	do	59.11	20c	12 00	do do
38	do	59.11	20c	12 00	Davie and Oak Bay
1	5 Sec 74	68	20c	12 00	do do
2	do	68	20c	12 00	do do
24	do	60	20c	12 00	do do
23	do	60	20c	12 00	Hulton and Oak B.
26	do	60½	20c	12 00	do do
25	do	60	20c	12 00	do do
48	do	60	20c	12 00	do do
47	do	60	20c	12 00	Amphion and O B.
49	do	60	20c	12 00	do do
50	do	80.9	20c	16 15	do do
2	1 Fernwood	80½	20c	16 10	Foul Bay and O. B. Cadboro B and O.B
31	do	60	20c	12 00	do do
30	do	50	20c	10 00	do do
29	do	50	20c	10 00	do do
28	do	50	20c	10 00	do do
27	do	50	20c	10 00	Morrison and O. B.
22	do	60	20c	12 00	do do
19	2 Fernwood	67½	20c	13 50	Belcher and Oak B
20	do	67½	20c	13 50	do do
21	3 Fernwood	67½	20c	13 50	Jubilee and Oak B
22	do	67½	20c	13 50	do do
16	4-5 Fernwood	67½	20c	13 50	Richmond and O B
34	do	67½	20c	13 50	do do
53	do	67½	20c	13 50	Bank st and Oak B
75	do	67½	20c	13 50	do do
	6 Fernwood	330	20c	66 00	do
	Part 7, F'wood	135	20c	27 00	Dudley & Oak Bay
14—3	7-9 Fernwood	67½	20c	13 50	do do
13—3	do	67½	20c	13 50	do
12—3	do	56½	20c	11 30	do
11—3	do	56½	20c	11 30	Hulton & Oak Bay
14—2	do	56½	20c	11 30	do do
13—2	do	56½	20c	11 30	do
12—2	do	56½	20c	11 30	do
11—2	do	56½	20c	11 30	Amphion & Oak B
14—1	do	57½	20c	11 45	do do
13—1	do	57½	20c	11 45	do
12—1	do	57½	20c	11 45	do
11—1	do	57½	20c	11 45	Foul Bay & Oak B

Total cost.....$969 23

3.—That the shares and proportions in which the estimated cost of making the said proposed improvement shall be assessed on the various portions of the real property benefitted thereby as mentioned and set out in the said Sub-section "D" of the said report, and the said real property and portions of real property therein mentioned are therey assessed accordingly with the payment of the said amount set opposite each said portion of real property in the said Sub-section "D" mentioned.

4.—The amount of the said special rate assessed as aforesaid against each lot or part of lot respectively shall be levied and collected and be paid on or before the 3rd day of July, 1893, and in default thereof shall bear interest from and after such date at the rate of six per cent. per annum until paid, and may be recovered together with all costs in that behalf forthwith after default by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person liable for such rate or by sale of the whole or a part of the real property so charged, but in the event of any sale of real property or any part thereof 10 days' notice thereof published daily in one newspaper circulating in the municipality shall be given.

5.—This By-Law may be cited as "The Oak Bay Avenue Improvement Assessment By-Law, 1893."

Passed the Municipal Council the fifteenth day of May, 1893.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed the Council the first day of June, 1893.

(L.S.) ROBERT BEAVEN, Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, on the first day of June, A.D. 1893, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law or any part thereof quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 18.

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Monday, May 1st, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN.

No. 3 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Fridays, Saturdays & Sundays.	Miles from Victoria.	STATIONS	No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 2 Passenger Fridays, Saturdays & Sundays.	Miles from Wellington.
Dp. 8.00 A M	Dp. 3.00 P M		VICTORIA	Ar. 12.50 P M	Ar. 8.00 P M	78
" 8.05	" 3.05	1	RUSSELLS	" 12.45	" 7.55	77
" 8.14	" 3.16	4	ESQUIMALT	" 12.19	" 7.38	74
" 8.29	" 3.36	11	GOLDSTREAM	" 11.50 A M	" 7.20	67
" 8.34	" 3.45	20	SHAWNIGAN LK.	" 11.40	" 6.57	63
" 8.54	" 4.16	31	COBBLE HILL	" 10.50	" 6.27	47
" 9.24	" 4.37	42	McPHERSON'S	" 10.27	" 6.13	40
" 9.37	" 4.49	48	KOKSILAH	" 10.11	" 6.05	36
" 10.07	" 5.10	60	DUNCANS	" 10.45	" 5.32	22
" 10.19	" 5.24	66	SOMENOS	" 10.26	" 5.22	19
" 10.27	" 5.12	72	CHEMAINUS	" 9.35	" 5.10	9
" 10.44	" 5.22	80	OYSTER BAY siding	" 9.25	" 4.49	6
" 11.00	" 5.40	89	NANAIMO	Dp. 8.50	Dp. 4.20	0
Ar. 11.20	"	92	NANAIMO	Ar. 8.25	"	
Dp. 1.30 P M	" 6.32	92	WELLINGTON	Dp. 8.00	"	
Ar. 1.34 P M	Ar. 6.34	78	WELLINGTON	Ar. 7.55	"	

ON FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Sunday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED).

TIME TABLE NO. 20,

Taking effect June 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 3 o'clock a.m.

Vanvouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 15:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P. R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 13 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, Passenger Agent.

Notice to the Public.

George Giles is no longer connected with the British Columbia Mercantile Agency.

J. E. CHURCH, Sole Owner and Manager,
May 23, 1893. 16 Broad Street.
m24-1m

Notice of Removal.

DR. GARROW has removed his office to Room 1, Moody Block, Residence, 21 Queen's Avenue. m19-tf

Atlantic Steamship Lines.

Tickets to and from Europe via CHICAGO AND THE WORLD'S FAIR, through NEW YORK, BOSTON and CANADIAN PORTS, via any Atlantic Steamship Lines. For particulars, dates, rates, etc. Apply to

ALLAN CAMERON,
General Steamship Agent
Cor. Fort and Gov't St

GEMS IN THE DIRT.

A Treasure-Trove Exhibit From the South African Mines.

Three giant Zulus from South Africa spend twenty-four hours each day inside a circular high board fence just south of the Sixty-fourth street entrance at Jackson Park, says the Chicago Tribune. Around the homely enclosure Columbian guards are constantly patrolling, the watch being changed every four hours. About the fence runs an electric wire so arranged that a touch will sound a loud alarm gong. Peering through the little opening which leads into the interior there is nothing in sight but a row of dirty brown bags and a pile of common-looking rocks.

Yet this same rough board fence encircles what may yet prove to be rarer and more valuable than all the wealth of the Indies. The coarse bags which are so closely guarded are full of diamond-bearing earth from the rich fields of Kimberly, South Africa. Elsewhere in the buildings of the exposition are many magnificent displays of gems, but not one of them is so closely watched as this great pile of dirt, for it is possible that when it is sifted and searched there may be brought to light diamonds of greater size and purity, while it is certain that gems aggregating in value thousands of dollars may be found.

The exhibit is that of the De Beers Consolidated Mining Company of South Africa. The ore has been sent all the way from the mines at Kimberley in charge of J. Cundill, special agent of the De Beers Company, for exhibit at the Fair.

With Mr. Cundill are the three South African natives, black as the blackest paint, and each of them several inches over six feet in height. The interesting names of these Zulus are Mr. Kummiel, Mr. Koobiee, and the other so unpronounceable that it has been shortened to George. The Zulus sleep in a tent among the sacks of diamonds. They think Chicago is a decided failure and heartily wish they were home. They are extremely tony in their way, and yesterday objected vigorously to dragging a cart full of ore up to the Mining Building, such work, according to their standard, being only fit for convicts.

In the inclosure are stored 1250 sacks of diamond ore, 900 of which are pulverized. The rock when left six months exposed to the weather crumbles and powders and becomes ready for washing, that in the 900 sacks having already gone through this process. It is impossible to make an accurate estimate of the number of diamonds that will be found, but Mr. Cundill guessed it at several thousands of carats. Already in handling some of the ore he found a diamond as large as a coffee bean, which would seem to prove the assertion that this is the richest ore found in South Africa.

From the inclosure to the Mining Building, a distance of 500 yards, a wire ore carrier runs. On this will be run iron buckets, which will take the ore up to the Mining Building. In the south end of the Mining Building the De Beers Company has an exhibit, and the carrier will deliver the ore by the bucketful there, where it will be crushed and the diamonds washed out as in actual work in Cape Colony. The ore is crushed to a regulation size, somewhat larger than the largest of the diamonds, and then passed into a sort of a cradle, where all dirt is washed away and the rough diamonds picked out. The machinery to do this is expected to start up the first of next week.

As is the case of most exhibits, all this valuable rock is held in bond by the United States custom house, and a careful watch is kept by their officials over the piece of ground where it is stored. When the diamond was found the other day it was immediately taken charge of by the representative of Uncle Sam who was on hand at the time. This espionage will prevent the sale of diamonds found in the ore. When the Exposition closes the machinery, Zulus and whatever diamonds have been found will all be sent back to South Africa.

SPIRIT PHOTOGRAPHS.

Images Secured on the Sensitive Plate—Big Field for Investigation.

It has long been known to students of photography that a sensitive plate and a good lens will capture and retain the correct impression of objects invisible to the naked eye. Experts of hand-writing have of late years made valuable use of the camera in examining and dissecting suspected caligraphy. It was, we know, mainly through the instrumentality of photography that the infamous Pigott forgeries of the so-called Parnell letters, by which the Times was duped, were discovered, and many other instances could be given of the value of optical enlargements of hand-writing in the detection of crime. A popular writer, many years ago, built up a remarkable story upon the photographic properties of the human eye, and the extraordinary and now admitted property of the retina to retain, after death, the last image presented to it, and in this way the murderer of a dead man was brought to justice by the novelist. This theory, which lano w known to be perfectly sound and in complete accord with physical science, has lately been pushed a stage further, and the invisible eye of the camera has been boldly asserted to possess the strange and inexplicable property of seeing objects and persons which possess no corporeal existence to people standing alongside the wonderful little instrument that the craze for amateur photography has made familiar to almost every schoolboy. The latest fad of the photographic experimenter consists of what, for want of a better name, has been termed "ghost photography," and a very interesting study this new field for scientific investigation presents. But as it is one that obviously, from its very nature, invites the intrusion of the charlatan and "spiritualist" impostor, it is essential that extreme caution should be exercised in receiving any reports upon experiments in this hitherto untrodden field. Some of the highest names in the ranks of experimental photographers, however, have recently appeared in connection with these investigations, and in the current number of the British Journal of Photography, Mr. J. Trail Taylor, a very well known authority in that realm, contributes a most interesting paper upon "ghost photography." The experiments which Mr. Taylor conducted took place in the well-known vegetarian restaurant of Mr. A. Glendinning at Dalston; a Mr. Duguid, of Glasgow, being the medium who was used to conjure up the spirits of the "spooks," or whatever they may be, for the occasion. The experiments were conducted under what seem to be very stringent test conditions upon the several occasions, the witnesses present being a clergyman of the church of England; a medical practitioner, Dr. Gale, who is a fellow of two learned societies; "a gentleman who graduated in the London Hall of Science," "two extremely hard-headed Glasgow merchants," who are described as "gentlemen of commercial eminence and probity," Mr. and Mrs. Glendinning, and the medium, Mr. Duguid. Mr. Taylor, who used a binocular stereoscopic camera as a check upon his other instrument, gives the following account of his experiments:—

"Dr. G. was the first sitter, and, for a reason known to myself, I used a monocular camera. I myself took the plate out of a packet just previously ripped up under the surveillance of my two detectives. I placed the slide in my pocket, and exposed it by magnesium ribbon which I held in my own hand, keeping one eye, as it were, on the sitter and the other on the camera. There was no background.

I myself took the plate from the dark slide, and, under the eyes of the two detectives, placed it in the developing dish. Between the camera and the sitter a female figure was developed, rather in a more pronounced form than that of the sitter. The lens was a portrait one of short focus, the figure being somewhat in front of the sitter was proportionately larger in dimensions. I submit this picture. It is, as you see, a lady. I do not recognize her or any of the other figures I obtained as like any one I know, and from my point of view, that of a mere investigator and experimentalist, not caring whether the psychic subject were embodied or disembodied.

Many experiments of like nature followed; on some plates were abnormal appearances, on others none. All this time Mr. D., the medium, during the exposure of the plates was quite inactive. After one trial which had proved successful, I asked him how he felt, and what he had been thinking of during the exposure. He replied that his thoughts had beeen mainly concentrated upon his chances of securing a corner seat in a smoking carriage that night from Euston to Glasgow.

The psychic figures behaved badly. Some were in focus, others not so; some were lighted from the right, while the sitter was so from the left; some were comely, as the dame I shall show on the screen, others not so; some monopolized the major portion of the plate, quite obliterating the material sitters; others were as if an atrociously badly vignetted portrait, or one cut oval out of a photogrdph by a cmn-opener, or equally clipped out, well held up behind the sitter. But here is the point: not one of these figures which come out so strongly in the negative was visible to me during the time of exposure in the camera, and I vouch in the strongest manner for the fact that no one whatever had an opportunity of tampering with any plate anterior to its being placed in the dark slide or immediately preceding development. Pictorially they are vile, but how came they there?"

A careful examination of the mystic images on the plate revealed the important fact that the impressing of the image of the "spirit" on the plate was not consentaneous with that of the sitter, and that while in the picture given in the stereoscope it was found that two sitters were stereoscopic per se, the psychic figure was absolutely flat. It was further demonstrated by a comparison of the plates that the psychic figure was not impressed on the sensitive plate simultaneously with the images of the actual sitters. In fact, it was concluded that the mysterious apparition had appeared upon the plate without the aid of the lens at all, and might have been produced without a camera. Mr. Taylor again asseverates that the plates had in no way been tampered with. He attempts in no way to explain the appearance of his mysterious figures, but merely asks—Are they crystallizations of thought? The question reminds one of the old query of how the milk got into the cocoanut. How, if all the assurances as to the bona fides of the experimenters and the inviolability of the packages of plates, did the images of entities not visible to the human eye, get upon the photographic plate? Are we again to have an illustration of Hamlet's words:—

"There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio,
Than are dreamt of in our philosophy."

The field of experiment here opened up is a fascinating one, and carries us into new realms of enquiry, and we, while sceptical as to the hypothesis that what psychologists term "thought projections," or actual "spooks," can have anything to do with the recording of unseen and incorporeal objects upon the sensitive plate, we think the phenomena which Mr. Taylor has described are well worthy of attention by the army of amateur photographers.

EXPERT ESQUIMAUX.

Feats of Skill in Handling the Whip That Astonish Sightseers.

The attention of all American boys who go to the Fair must be especially directed to the Esquimau village. It is to be hoped, says the Chicago Herald, that their parents or guardians will supply them with 25 cents extra and let them broaden their minds by a study of the Esquimaux, since the Fair has not seen fit to make such an international feature free. There is another class of young men who would do well to join the boys in a trip to the Esquimau village. They are the young men who drive four-in-hand and whose ambition it is to handle a whip scientifically. There are boys fifteen years old in the Esquimau village who could have taught the distinguished Jim Selby more about a lash than he ever dreamed of in all his coaching. There was a contest with whips among four Esquimaux in the village this afternoon. The prize of the contest was a five-cent piece which some American, willing to encourage sport, had buried in the soil, so that only a fragment of its glistening rim was visible. The men stood eighty feet apart, with whips forty feet long. Such a whip would have been a toy in the hands of an Esquimau if it had a real handle, but of the forty feet thirty-nine feet and a half were lash; the handle was a stout piece of whitewood six inches long, to which the lash of rawhide was fastened. Such whips are used by the Esquimaux upon the teams of dogs which drag them over the snow. The contest this afternoon demonstrated the fact that it must be very uncomfortable to be an Esquimau dog within forty feet of the driver. It would be no trouble at all for the Esquimau to remove an ear or a pound of flesh—full weight—from any dog in the team. The most expert whip among the Esquimau was a little man not much more than four feet high, with slanting eyes and a spiky black beard that made him look very Japanese. A movement of his wrist sent the forty feet of lash curving back in a straight line like a long snake. Another movement and it came forward, noiselessly shooting through the air just above the surface of the ground until, with a loud report, the tip end of the lash struck the precise spot where the coin lay buried, dug it from the ground and brought it spinning back to the Esquimau artist. Such precision and such force are certainly unknown to any other whips in the world. Cowboys, with their vaunted cracking of bull whips, are small children compared to these wonderful Esquimaux. A man standing half-way between the contestants could certainly be hacked to death with the ends of their lashes in a very few minutes. The force with which the tip of the lash struck the ground was so great that the particles of dirt which flew about inflicted painful wounds upon the faces of the spectators.

Present State of the Mauritius.

The Mauritius is an interesting study for an economist. It was flourishing in a rather torpid way with its old population of French and negroes, who were rather largely mixed, when British enterprise saw in it an opening for the unlimited cultivation of the sugar cane. Estates were bought up at fancy prices from the native proprietors, who generally migrated into the towns, to their own detriment. Then, as the enfranchised negro was not found to be an effective laborer, coolies were imported by tens of thousands and it was supposed that the consolidation of plantations and improved machinery would do the rest.

It has all resulted in a hopeless waste of capital, and Chinamen and Hindus are rapidly buying up the land and forming small homesteads. This in itself might be a good result, though the extinction or supplanting of a white population cannot be looked upon with indifference. Unfortunately while the Hindus contribute five-sevenths to the population they only contribute about a fourth to the schools. So far it has been the substitution of a far lower for a higher civilization, and there has been no material prosperity to show in return.

England in Egypt.

Among the tasks undertaken by the English in Egypt, writes a New York Tribune correspondent from that country, is that of increasing the area of arable land and the introduction of improved methods of irrigation. Lower Egypt, from Cairo to the sea, which is the delta of the Nile, is already under cultivation up to the borders of the desert. The arable area cannot be materially increased. But the arable area in Upper Egypt can be doubled by artificial irrigation when the Nile once a year overflows its banks and floods the low alluvial soil, which lies like a band of emerald between the sandy hills on the east and the vast desert on the west. Lower Egypt is traversd by a network of canals, and when the Nile is low they are kept full by languid oxen working little water-wheels, which lift the river water to them. Sometimes not even oxen are employed, but two men swinging a basket dip the water up and throw it into the canals.

Such methods, though slow and primitive, are liked by the natives better than the pumping engines which the British try to establish among the fields and the canals, and the work of reforming the agricultural methods of Egypt is slow and laborious. The holders of small properties would not be able to establish a pumping engine, anyway, on account of the cost. The British have formed a solution for this, however. A concession has been granted to an English firm for the establishment of a big central pumping station on the Nile, and when the river is low and the canals run dry the small farmers can buy water to fill them for an almost nominal sum. This will liberate thousands of men and oxen who are now employed in lifting the water in the dry season. It may be asked what will become of them. The answer is simple:—

They will go to Upper Egypt, where the great increase in the area of the arable land will create demand for farm laborers and beasts of burden. The plan for the irrigation of Upper Egypt is a comprehensive one, the details of which have been prepared by competent English engineers. The large farmers of Egypt have already adopted modern systems of irrigation and agriculture, and the returns are enormous. It is only the fellaheen who cling to the old methods, but the pressure of civilization is becoming too great almost even for them.

The writer saw up the Nile an illustration of how difficult it is to make the fellaheen adopt modern methods in any kind of work. A temple was being excavated in the sand. Long lines of naked men were scraping the earth up with their hands, placing it in baskets, and then carrying it on their heads to dump into the Nile. Here and there were taskmasters, just as there were in the days of Moses, who encouraged the men to greater activity by occasional lashes over their bare necks. A New England Yankee was in charge of the work, and the writer said:—

"Why don't you, an enterprising American, work in this way? Why don't you get shovels and wheelbarrows?"

"I have got shovels and wheelbarrows," he replied, "but the men will not use them. Their ancestors worked in this way in the days of Rameses, and, in spite of all my efforts, they insist upon working so now. Shovels and wheelbarrows they absolutely refuse to touch."

The cotton crop of Egypt is increasing rapidly, and the British are devoting much attention to cotton planting. Since the British occupation the crop of cotton has increased threefold. The cotton is of fine quality, much resembling our own Sea Island cotton. All up in the cotton-growing district small railways are being built, or existing ones extended. Egypt was once the granary of the world. It can never be so again, but it is evidently bound to be again a country furnishing large supplies from its fertile soil. That it will soon be able to play a considerable part in the grain and cotton markets of the world, however, cannot be doubted.

This, the British claim, not without reason, is all due to their sway. The native rulers, however much they may have desired the welfare of Egypt, never seemed able to accomplish anything. Old Ismail, the deposed Khedive, who now languishes, a tottering old man, in a palace on the Bosphorus, undoubtedly desired to make his country great, but he only succeeded in making its occupation by a foreign power possible. One of his attempts at irrigation will illustrate how he worked. He built a dam on the Nile, formed a basin to collect the water, and had canals dug from it to convey the Nile water to the farms. When the work was completed it was found that the outer ends of the canals were higher than the basin, and, much to the khedive's disgust, the water refused to run up hill.

ALL SAME UNCLE SAM.

The "Mare Clausum" Ideas of the Spaniards About a Century Ago.

It seems rather curious to recall the fact that yet little more than 100 years ago the Pacific was regarded as a Spanish lake. That nation claimed it on the strength of Balboa's discovery in 1513, and insisted that it should be regarded as a mare clausum. When Sir Francis Drake circumnavigated the globe his sailing across these waters was seriously resented by Spain, which demanded restitution to her of the plunder he took, but Queen Elizabeth made a haughty reply. Not long before the close of the last century the Spanish crown again began to make a fuss because its monopoly of the Pacific was infringed on. It ordered the commandante at San Francisco to seize the Columbia, the first vessel that carried the American flag around Cape Horn.

In 1789 two Spanish men-of-war seized several English fur traders on the northwest coast, and war was very nearly the result. It is odd that the Spaniards, though discoverers of new lands, were among the worst navigators of their time. After coming upon the Solomon islands they could not find them again, and they were lost for 150 years. The water supply was not kept in casks, but in big earthen jars. As it was impossible to provide a sufficient supply for a six months' voyage on board of a ship carrying 400 or 500 people, they always took to sea great numbers of mats. Whenever it rained the mats were spread to catch the drops, which were drained off into jars through split bamboos. The mortality from scurvy on long trips was frightful.

Cortes, after the conquest of Mexico, fitted three small ships to sail to the Moluccas and reinforce the Spaniards there. They were scattered by a tempest, and two of them were lost. One of these is imagined to have been the strange vessel which was wrecked on the rocks of Hawaii about the same time, as nearly as can be reckoned. According to tradition only the captain and his sister were saved. The natives received them kindly, and gave them food. They intermarried with the Hawaiians, and became the progenitors of certain well-known families of chiefs. In early times the control of land on the Hawaiian Islands was held by the ruling chiefs, who reserved what portion they pleased for their own use, and divided the rest among the leading men subject to them. The position of the latter was analogous to that of the barons of English feudalism. They furnished supplies to their sovereign and in case of war were expected to take the field with what fighting men their estates could furnish. These barons held almost despotic sway over their domains, apportioning the territory which they controlled among the followers according to the whim of the moment or the demand of policy. Every time a new chief came into power there was a fresh distribution of lands. Thus the country was always full of people who were dispossessed and homeless. Kamehameha III. overturned this system by granting to his people a bill of rights which made their tenure of the soil permanent.—Washington Star.

Nicaragua.

Nicaragua was discovered by Gil Gonzaley de Avila, and for many years formed one of the fifteen provinces of Guatemala, of which Leon was the capital. This city is of slight commercial value nowadays, but in spite of its ruined condition it still retains a semblance of its ancient splendor. The cathedral was built in 1780, and this ancient structure is both beautiful and unique. President Sacaza resides near the park, which he has improved and beautified.

The National Palace in the capital is a handsome building. Managua was chosen for the capital on account of the rivalry between the cities of Leon and Granada. The houses are usually built one story high, and are large and spacious, but very simply furnished, as the people are more fond of comfort than style, and the life they lead in Nicaragua is simple and patriarchal. They are kind-hearted and hospitable; their purse is always open to the needy, and their hearts ready to sympathize with the unfortunate; and they are invaluable friends, but bitter enemies.

Jaguars, bear, black tigers and other wild beasts abound in the forests, while serpents, vipers, snakes and other reptiles infest the woods. Thousands of butterflies flutter through the air over the plains, and they are remarkable for the gaudy and brilliant colors of their wings. Nicaragua is not exempt from poisonous scorpions, tarantulas, and hornets, as well as other venomous insects which make life a burden to the traveler in tropical climes, and sometimes cause him to forget the beauties of the tropical scenery which so charm the eye.

Nicaragua has about 300,000 inhabitants. It is rich in natural resources, such as gold, silver, copper and quicksilver. The fragrant cedar wood is a favorite article of exportation, as well as indigo and coffee. But sugar-cane is the plant which flourishes most luxuriantly in that country, and it attains such a growth that the sugar plantations often resemble woods, the stalks are so thick and large.

There are seven universities or colleges, and medical and law schools both in Leon and Granada.

Nicaragua attained its independence and emancipated itself from Spanish rule in 1821, and the anniversary of that event is always celebrated on the 15th of September with great rejoicings.

Jewish Wit.

A striking commentary was recently made by a Russian Jew on the judicial corruption which stains his country. He passed the law courts in one of the cities of the empire and noticed a fine statue placed in front of the building.

"Whom does this statue represent?" he enquired of a passer-by. "Why, Justice, of course!" "How sad," exclaims the Jew, heaving a profound sigh, "that Justice should be relegated to the outside of the edifice and be altogether excluded from admission within!"

"Death is the best physician," said a wilting to his medical attendant, who had been somewhat too assiduous in his professional visits. "Why so?" asked the doctor. "Because he only pays one visit."

A dialogue overheard at the stock exchange on a frosty winter's day:—"Mr. Moses, what would you advise me to buy to-day?" "Thermometers, of course; they are very low at present, and are sure to rise."

A Mr. Goldsmith became a convert to Christianity. He thought it advisable to adopt a name with a more Gentile ring, and dubbed himself Mr. Smith. "What a fool!" exclaimed a member of the congregation on hearing of the change; "this is the first Jew who has thrown away his gold."

How to Get "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why Does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c. postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

Our wines are indorsed by physicians and chemists for purity. California Wine Company, Limited, Nos. 55 and 57 Broad street.

SAYWARD

Situate Exactly Opposite the Historical Fort Sheppard, on the East Bank of the Columbia River at the Mouth of Beaver Creek, about Four Miles North of the Pend D'Oreille River and International Boundary Line.

SAYWARD Is a typical site for a large city. It is level bench land, perfectly adapted for building purposes, and is the selected junction of the river and Railway Transportation.

SAYWARD Is the only natural location for a centre of supply for the great Placer and Hydraulic Mines on the Pend D'Oreille and Salmon Rivers, and the Gold and Silver Mines of Trail Creek, now supplied by wagon road from the United States.

SAYWARD Is the headquarters of the contractor of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway, now under construction. The main Railway Line runs through the Company's property, and a spur is to connect with the Steamboat Landing where all supplies are now being delivered for over one thousand railway navvies.

Commissariat, Stores, Hotel Offices and Wagon Road now in course of construction, and an increasing daily business is being transacted. Alternate daily communication from Revelstoke, B.C., via Canadian Pacific Railway, and Northport, U.S., from all points south by the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway.

Sale of Lots commences at 11 a.m, THURSDAY Morning at my Office, No. 7 Board of Trade Building.

PRICES—$150 for Corners; $100 for Inside Lots. TERMS—One-third cash, one-third in two months, one-third in four months, with interest at 8 per cent. per annum on deferred payments.

For THE WEST KOOTENAY LAND COMPANY, L'd L'y,

JOSHUA DAVIES, Manager.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867)

Funeral Director and Embalmer,
Government street' V ctor a.

Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital

INCORPORATED 1890.

The Third Annual Meeting of the donors and subscribers to the Institution will be held at the City Hall, on Friday, the 30th day of June, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

BUSINESS—Receiving the Annual Report of the President and Directors, and the Treasurer's Statement for the year ending 1st June; likewise the election of six Directors.

In accordance with the Act of Incorporation, the six remaining First Directors, representing the subscribers and donors, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

H. M. YATES,
Secretary,
Care Yates & Jay, Bastion St.
Victoria, B.C., 13th June, 1893. td

THE DOUGLAS HOUSE,

5 Gordon St, Victoria.

This first-class Private Family Boarding House, centrally situated, within extensive grounds, is open under new management for guests by the day, week or month at moderate rates. A few table boarders can be accommodated. may1-3m

PAISLEY DYE WORKS,

116 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

Dyeing Scouring and Repairing Ladies' and Gents' Wear, Curtains, Silks, Ostrich Feathers and Fancy Dyeing. Steam Finishing. Cleaning Cricket, Athletic Suits and Gloves a Specialty. JAMES ALLISON, Prop.

Drop us a Postal Card and we will attend to it promptly. m29-1m

He Dies Once a Week.

An Italian, who cannot be other than a most remarkable impostor, has been playing wonderful tricks upon the good people of Tiflis, in the Caucasus, Russia. His name is Tagarelli, and while he cannot be termed an Italian in the strict sense of the word, having been born in Russia, of parents born in the same country, it is known that he is of that extraction. He is known all over the land of the Czar as "The Dying Prophet," his ability to delude the public depending on a queer faculty he has for dying and returning to life once every week.

A person who has viewed the situation on the ground says: The audacity of his pretensions, the skill with which they are maintained, and, above all, the profound effect produced upon all who come in contact with him, have no parallel in history. He is a most extraordinary being, and if he be an impostor then he is the most marvelous impostor of the age. He dies, to all appearances, and the ordinary tests declare that life is extinct. While in this condition he declares that his spirit visits "the other world," but which of the two he will not tell. All that he will divulge in regard to his doings while on these "trips" is that he can tell the spiritual standing of every person who cares enough about it to make enquiries.

Six hundred and fifty dollars building association appropriation for sale, repayable $10 per month, without interest, Paze & Winnett, Trounce avenue.

Pocket and table cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

THE FAST MAIL LINE.

No Change of Cars, Pacific to Atlantic.

THE SHORT ROUTE TO
New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Montreal, Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul and all Points East and Southeast.

Fares $5 to $10 Less than any Other Route.

Luxurious Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars
Upholstered Tourist Cars, Free Colonist Sleepers.

Through Rates and Tickets to and from Europe by all Steamship Lines.

The Imperial Highway to the Orient.
EMPRESS OF INDIA,
EMPRESS OF CHINA,
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.

For Rates, Sailing Lists, and all information, apply at the Company's office, corner Government and Fort Streets.

ALLAN CAMERON, Agent.
GEO. McL. BROWN,
District Passenger Agent,
Vancouver.

An Atlantic Voyage

Tickets for passage to or from Great Britain and Europe issued at LOWEST RATES. Berths reserved by telegraph without extra charge.

HALL, GOEPEL & CO.,
AGENTS,
Cunard, Inman and White Star Steamship Lines

Notice to Contractors, Builders, Etc.

Tenders will be received on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty until noon of Wednesday, the 21st of June instant., for executing Minor Works and Repairs at the Naval Establishments at Esquimalt.

Plans, specifications and conditions of contract may be seen at the office of the Clerk of Works in this yard.

Tenders to be endorsed "Works" and addressed to the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JAMES H. INNES,
Naval Storekeeper, Etc.
Royal Naval Yard, Esquimalt, 7th June, 1893. ju-7td

We beg to inform Victorians that we have removed from 27 Fort Street to our new and spacious premises 37 FORT ST., 5 doors above our old stand, where you can find the

ONLY OPTICIANS

Of British Columbia, who have the knowledge, skill and experience to thoroughly test your eyes and fit you with proper glasses.

Who make a specialty of grinding complicated glasses and repairs of all kinds.

Who have the most complete stock of Spectacles, Eye Glasses and Optical Instruments in Canada.

Note the Change of Address:

F. W. Nolte & Co.,
(Successors to Hyams)
37 FORT STREET.

A. MAXWELL MUIR,
ARCHITECT,
934 Douglas Street.

Municipal.

TAX ON DOGS.

Owners of Dogs are requested to take notice that the tax for the year 1893 on every dog within the City of Victoria is now due. The Provision of the Pound By-Law and the Revenue By-Law, 1889, will be enforced with respect to any such tax remaining unpaid from this date.

Mr. Robert Carter is authorized to collect the above tax.

CHAS. KENT,
Collector.

Victoria, B.C., City Collector's Office,
City Hall April 29th, 1893.

Municipal Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the reports of the City Engineer and City Assessor in regard to the grading of and laying sidewalks upon Stanley Avenue, between Fort Street and Mr. Andean's property, and Montrose Avenue, between Blackwood and Jones Streets, Showing the proportion in which the assessment is proposed to be made on the various portions of the real property benefited by the said improvements respectively, in accordance with the "Local Improvement By-Law," are now open for inspection at the Office of the City Assessor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

City Clerk's Office,
Victoria, B.C., March 30th, 1893.

Notice to Water Consumers.

The attention of Consumers of Water supplied from the City Water Works is hereby drawn to Section 12 of the "Waterworks Regulation By-Law, 1885," which provides that

From the first day of April to the 13th day of September, both inclusive, in each year, no consumer of the water of the said Waterworks shall use such water for irrigating or street sprinkling, except during the hours between 5 o'clock in the evening and 9 o'clock in the following morning, and on the respective days hereinafter mentioned, namely:

In Central Ward, on Mondays and Thursdays;

In South Ward, on Tuesdays and Fridays; and

In North Ward, on Wednesday and Saturdays.

And the water of the said Waterworks shall not be used for irrigating or street sprinkling outside the limits of the said City.

By order.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

City Clerk's Office,
Victoria B.C., June 5th, 1893.

SNOWFLAKE

FLOUR

—::— FOR FAMILY USE, —::—
IS THE BEST.

Ask your Grocer for it. Have no Other

Manufactured by
ISOM LANNING & CO
ALBANY, OREGON.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Pushing Canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; Permanent position. BROWN BROS. CO., Nurserymen, Portland, Oregon. mar25-m s & wk-3m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One half interest in a good milk business, with 28 cows and 7 horses, also 20 fine young heifers, and all kinds of farming implements, with a good run of customers; also 75 pigs, old and young, also one farm of 172 acres. For further particulars apply to James N. Algar, Nanaimo, B. C., Cranberry Distric n11-tf-d-w

FOR SALE—Banner Oats, for seed. Apply to J. H. Wilson Brown, South Saanich, or Munroe Miller, 77 Johnson St. ap3-tf

FOR SALE—Cheap, one horse, harness and light express wagon. Apply to the Victoria Transfer Company, Broughton St. m24-tf

FOR SALE—160 acres of the West Saanich Road, 11 miles from Victoria, ¼ mile from Saanich Arm. 50 acres good bottom land, easily cleared. A splendid sheep farm. Good hunting and fishing. A small lake on property. Price $1,600. For particulars apply P. O. Box 104, Union, B.C. fe24-tf

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

THOMAS HOOPER
ARCHITECT.
Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. jy5-tf

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad treet and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

MUSICAL.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
Mr. W. C. Windebank, Pianoforte Tuner,
Has removed from 85 to 79 Fort Street, where he hopes to receive the patronage so liberally bestowed on him at his former residence.
Concertinas tuned and repaired. Instruments left over 3 months will be sold. Pianos tuned and regulated, $2. Lessons in vocal music. ju6-1m

BANJO AND GUITAR INSTRUCTIONS
By Chicago's popular banjo player and guitarist, PROF. T. W. REAMER. Rare chance for beginners and advanced pupils. Room 73, Five Sisters block. (Take elevator). Can be engaged for first-class entertainments only. m10-tf

GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
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PETER HANSEN
CITY SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders and prices reasonable.
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Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, or George Doughty, corner Fort and Blanchard streets, will be promptly attended to. Coa and wood for sale c22-ty

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary. ja13

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m., to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS
Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
ja16 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. jy25 J. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 128, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions cordially invited. E. LANGLEY, Scribe E.
1-iv

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1,
Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knight are cordially invited to attend. E. PEREDNER, K. of R. & S.
oct2

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN
society meets in their own hall, Blanchard st., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join.
E. C. SMITH Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Toothache cured at once without pain for 50 cents. Daily at his residence, No. 56 Pandora Street. City Agents—: Thos. Shotbolt, Druggist, Johnson St.; C. E. Jones, Druggist, 36 Government Street; R. J. Atwood, Druggist, Douglas Street.

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L. GOODACRE,
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A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 196

MRS. McGREGOR,
MIDWIFE.
137 Cormorant Street.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that we have deposited with the Minister of Public Works plan of a wharf upon our property situated at Telegraph Bay, together with a description of the site; and that we have also deposited duplicates of the said plan and description with the Registrar-General for the Province of British Columbia. Notice is further given that, one month after date, we shall apply to the Governor-in-Council for his approval of the said plans.

R. P. RITHET & CO. (Ltd.)
Victoria, May 30th, 1893. my31-1m

AMUSEMENTS.

The World's Fair

LIME LIGHT LECTURES.

First of the Series
AT VICTORIA THEATRE,
—ON—
TUESDAY EV'G., JUNE 20
At 8 o'clock,
BY REV. J. E. COOMBES,
Under the auspices of the B.Y.P.U. of Calvary Baptist Church.

ADMISSION—Orchestra Chairs, 75c.; Orchestra and Dress Circles, 50c.; Gallery, 25c.

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MATINEE for Children at 4 p.m. Tuesday, 10c. ju19

VICTORIA THEATRE.

ROBERT JAMIESON, Lessee and Manager.

ONE NIGHT ONLY ONE

THURSDAY, June 22nd.

First appearance in this City of
Richard E. French's
Splendid Stock Company
In the Great English Comedy Drama
The BLACK FLAG
Elaborately presented, with wonderful special scenery, by Mr. French's entire company, assisted by the famous
OLYMPIC ORCHESTRA.

Prices of Admission, Reserved Seats 75c. and 50c. Sale of seats opens Monday, June 19th, at Jamieson's Bookstore. ju17-td

An Afternoon's Sport!

JAMES BAY
Athletic
Association
First Annual Amateur
Athletic Sports
—ON—
SATURDAY, JUNE 24th,
1893
At Victoria Driving Park,
Commencing at 2 p.m. promptly.

FIRST-CLASS BAND WILL PLAY AT INTERVALS.

Special Ten Minute Car Service to Driving Park Gate.

Bicycle and foot racing, sprinting, steeplechase, jumping, putting shot, walking match, etc., etc.

12 Open and 8 Club Events.

ADMISSION - - 50 CENTS.

Tickets of admission, entry forms and full particulars at J. B. A. A., Club House, from members of Sports Committee or
E. E. BILLINGHURST,
Hon. Secretary.

First Annual Picnic,
Sons of Erin
Dominion Day
July 1st, 1893.

Benefit B. C. Benevolent Society.

The Sons of Erin Society will hold their first Annual Picnic at the CALEDONIA PARK on Domininion Day. A good programme of SPORTS will be carried on, during the afternoon. A band will be in attendance. Dancing on spacious platform during afternoon and evening.

ADMISSION, Fifty Cents.
Ladies, Twenty-Five Cents.
Children, under Ten years, Free.

The St. Andrew's and Caledonia Society
Will hold their
ANNUAL GATHERING
—AT—
CALEDONIA PARK, BEACON HILL,
—ON—
Tuesday, 4th July.

The programme will consist of the Caledonian Games of Auld Scotia, the latest amusing novelty races, races for amateurs only, for which handsome Gold and Silver Medals are offered; and a grand tug-of-war.

In the evening Dancing on the spacious platform will take place. The platform will be greatly improved and the best of music furnished.

The Grounds will be splendidly decorated, and during the evening illuminated. Refreshments can be had on the grounds.

Programmes of Sports, etc., will be published in a few days. Every lady on entering the Grounds will receive a ticket for the grand Tombola, to be drawn for after the conclusion of the sports, the prizes for which will be on exhibition in the window of T. N. Hibben & Co., Government Street.

Admission, 50c. Children under 12, 25c.

EDWIN C. SMITH,
Secretary.
je19-td

THE DAILY TIMES

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THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,
WM. TEMPLEMAN, Manager.

The Daily Times.

THE LIBERAL CONVENTION.

Some thousand Liberal delegates met to-day at Ottawa to take counsel with each other as to the best means of rescuing the country from the evil position into which it has been drawn under the regime of Conservatism. It scarcely needs be said that the event is one of great importance not only to the Liberal party but to all Canadians. The Times is sorry to say that British Columbia is the one part of the country that is not represented; all the other provinces and the territories have sent their delegates. We do not know that the absence of representatives from this province will be misconstrued as an indication that there is no sympathy with Liberalism here, for it is well enough understood in the east that distance and expense are formidable obstacles in the way of sending delegates from British Columbia. Nevertheless it is in a degree unfortunate that no British Columbian is to be present as an evidence that the Pacific province is not entirely apathetic in regard to the public welfare and content to acquiesce humbly in whatever decision may be reached by the remainder of the country. It is surely time that our people were showing themselves capable of independent thought and action in politics, and an excellent opportunity to do so by sending representatives to this convention has been lost through force of untoward circumstances. One of these is the lack of organization among British Columbia Liberals, and that is a defect which the Liberals themselves should be able to remedy. They should keep in mind the fact that in the course of a month or two Mr. Laurier and other prominent members of the party will be paying a visit to this province, to gain the fullest advantage from which they should form both local and provincial associations. The Liberal cause in the province will undoubtedly benefit from Mr. Laurier's visit in any case, but it will benefit much more if organization is properly attended to.

In regard to the convention, it is rather amusing to find Conservatives moralizing on an alleged lack of policy and organization in the Liberal party at large. The Liberals have never departed from their policy of leaving trade and traffic as free and unshackled as possible; nor have they ceased to oppose the doctrine of paternalism that favors special interests at the expense of the public. They have challenged the system of favoritism time and again, and they have now the satisfaction of knowing that the great majority of the people have come to look on that system as they do. He must be a dull observer who does not see that the Conservative policy has fallen into utter discredit, and that even if the Liberals were as disorganized and lacking in definite purpose as some people allege they would still have the advantage in the struggle. All the pretensions of the government party to ability to keep the country prosperous by paternalism and restriction have been shattered by the prevailing depression; and they can no longer hoodwink the people. The extent of the revolt led by Dalton McCarthy and Col. O'Brien is very decisive evidence in that direction. Moreover, the ruling clique cannot hope to blind the electorate to the fact that its regime has been accompanied by an appalling amount of corruption, rascality and extravagance, on account of which the country is now suffering. With a heavy load of scandal and disgrace on its shoulders, it is even now compelled to go to and fro in search of some narrow way by which it may dodge the popular demand for fiscal reform and still retain the friendship and support of the favored few. To those who impartially view the situation it must appear that the disorganization and disintegration are on the Conservative side, not the Liberal.

It is to be expected that the Ottawa convention will do the Liberal cause much good. Not in the way of formulating any new policy, for that is unnecessary, whatever Conservative wiseacres may say; but in the way of solidifying the Liberal forces and giving effective direction to their attack. The Liberals are certain of victory in any event, but their triumph is likely to be all the greater with timely preparation.

The Columbian takes the trouble to set our esteemed neighbor right on the Fraser fishery question. "In noticing the petition," it says, "the Colonist devotes nearly all its remarks to reading the fishermen a homily on international law and comity, on the strength of one clause of the petition, which asks 'that no Japanese be granted a license' to fish." The Columbian further comments: "So eloquent does the Colonist become in following up this tangent, which the wording of the petition happily offered it, that it entirely overlooks the two main, pressing questions—viz., that the Naturalization Act is being systematically and grossly abused, and that the salmon fishing industry, by this means and by the encouragement of Chinese and Japanese, is passing entirely into the hands of Asiatic labor, to the incalculable and permanent injury of the country. Not a word does the Colonist have to say about these real, live, and urgent phases of the question, which led to the fishermen's petition and meeting, but exhausts itself in picking holes in the manner of the petition, about the point mentioned principally, leaving its substantial matter and real causes severely alone—a pretty position, truly, to be taken by a public journal on an important public question." The Columbian must have noticed before that this method of dealing with the question is quite characteristic of the Colonist.

A report made by the British Consul-General in Norway, and based upon a recent debate in the Storthing, throws some interesting light on the condition of the peasant proprietors of that country. Most of them, it appears, are heavily in debt and have been obliged to mortgage their estates. The result is that the real owners of the soil in Norway are not the peasant classes, but the Bank of Norway, the Land Mortgage Bank, and the savings banks and the traders of the towns. It is computed that only one-sixteenth of the land remains in the unencumbered possession of the peasantry, while the interest on the land debt at 4 per cent. now amounts to one-sixth of the total yield of agriculture in Norway. So desperate is the condition of the farmers, that unless some remedy is speedily found widespread insolvency would appear to be inevitable.

At the meeting in Charlevoix county, Que., for the nomination of delegates to the Liberal convention at Ottawa, a rather significant incident occurred. Mr. Tremblay, an ex-mayor of the parish and a local Conservative leader, appeared at the meeting with some 40 of his political friends, and asked permission to join with the Liberals in the objects for which they were assembled, declaring that he and his friends were disgusted with the present regime at Ottawa and were anxious to support the Liberals in forcing a change. Every day sees an extension of the revolt against Conservative rule.

A gentleman calling himself Toby (his other name, we suspect, is "Tosspot") writes a letter to the Colonist in which he states that "Slabtown" is the Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal Witness. We have the honor to inform Mr. Toby that "Slabtown" is not the Ottawa correspondent of the Witness, and that he had nothing whatever to do with the letter from which the Times quoted yesterday. From the tone of Toby's effusion it is to be inferred that he has altogether too exalted an idea of the extent of his own knowledge.

AN EXPLANATION.

To the Editor:—Will you kindly publish the following explanation with regard to the action of Mrs. McRae, matron of the Refuge Home, in refusing permission to Mr. Yates and newspaper reporters to interview Miss Rucker at the Home. Mrs. McRae was acting according to instructions received from the committee of management, who in turn were carrying out instructions of Chief of Police Sheppard, by whom the girl was placed in the care of the Home. Mrs. McRae had no responsibility in the matter whatever. Signed on behalf of committee of management,

MRS. D. SPENCER,
President.
MRS. W. H. SPOFFORD,
Corresponding Secretary.

His Uncle Suffered the Pain.

"Talking of strange things," said Jarvis Walton of Livingston county, "I never heard of a stranger or more inexplicable than the one that happened to William Coe and his uncle, Lewis Coe, in South Livonia, up in our county. Will Coe was cutting wood one day, and his axe slipped, striking him on the top of his left foot, and cutting a deep gash four or five inches long. His uncle Lewis was with him, and dressed the wound, bandaging it with his handkerchief. As soon as the handkerchief was bound on the foot the pain, which had been intense, left it, and immediately Will's uncle, Lewis, was seized with a terrible pain in his left foot, at exactly the same spot where Will's wound on his foot was. Lewis took off his shoe and stocking, and found a ridge in his foot exactly the same length and shape as the cut on his nephew's foot. Will Coe never had a return of the pain to his foot, but his uncle's foot pained him continually until Will's wound had entirely healed, when it left him. The strangest part of the whole thing was that the cut on Will Coe's foot left not a trace of a scar, but a red seam remains on his uncle's foot to this day, just as, one would naturally suppose, a scar would have been a reminder on Will's foot of the wound made by the axe."—New York Sun.

French Tonnage Dues.

The new French tonnage system will take effect the 1st of September, 1893, and the charges to be levied on shipping on and after that date will be the following:—1. Vessels coming from or bound to ports outside of Europe and outside of the Mediterranean sea, 40 centimes per register ton. 2. Vessels coming from or bound to any port in Europe, or African or Asiatic ports in the Mediterranean, 30 centimes per register ton. 3. Vessels having a full cargo, or nine-tenths of a full cargo, of cereals (wheat, barley, oats, corn or rye), northern timber, manure, coal, iron ore, ice, or mineral tar, 20 centimes per register ton.

A LITTLE QUEBEC SCANDAL.

Mr. Joncas, M.P., Charged With Trafficking in Political Influence.

Quebec, June 9.—The row between the directors of the sardine canning industry of the lower St. Lawrence, known as L'Union Sardiniere du St. Laurent, and Mr. Joncas, M. P. for Gaspe, is now assuming all the proportions of another scandal. In reply to Mr. Joncas' denial of the charge that he attempted to squeeze $5,000 out of the Union for the use of his influence with the Ottawa government in securing for it the remission of certain duties on olive oil and his demand that it should back up its charge with some responsible name, either that of its president or manager, in order that he might have the opportunity to make them prove it before the courts, the directors this evening reassert their charge and furnish Mr. Joncas with the names of Mr. L. P. Chalout, president of the company; Mr. Charles Letellier, capitalist; Mr. L. H. Blais, barrister; Mr. J. B. E. Letellier, merchant; and Mr. Joseph Fremont, M. P., mayor of Quebec, all or any of whom they invite him to sue if he dares. They also publish the solemn declaration of Messrs. Chalout, J. B. Letellier and Louis Bilodeau, manufacturer, all attesting that a demand for $5,000 was made on the company through the medium of Mr. Demers, publisher of the Evenement, of which paper Mr. Joncas is editor, as the price of the latter's influence and services with the government in getting the remission of the duties for the company; that the $5,000 was to be paid in the shape of 50 paid-up shares of the company's capital stock; that, on refusal to transact with Mr. Demers, the latter produced a letter from Mr. Joncas authorizing him to settle and determine the price of indemnity to be paid the member for Gaspe for his services; that the demand was afterwards reduced to $3,000 and later on to $2,000 in ready cash on the representation that the money was needed to meet pressing engagements towards persons whose names could not be mentioned; and that, on the company's persistent refusal to be bled to any extent, the Evenement, over the signature of Mr. Joncas, began a campaign against the company to try to kill it, while the directors were further told that they would make a mistake if they tried to get the duties remitted without the assistance of Messrs. Joncas and Demers; that these had taken the necessary precautions at Ottawa, and that the order in council would not be passed. But eventually the order in council was passed without Messrs. Joncas and Demers. This is substantially what the affidavits set forth, and it is needless to say that they are the talk of the city this evening, the makers being all prominent and respected men, and now the public are anxiously awaiting the next move in the matter.

Quebec, June 10.—The fun created for the public by the controversy between Mr. Joncas, M .P. for Gaspe, and the directors of the Union Sardiniere is increasing. This evening Messrs. Joncas and Demers deny in toto, through the columns of the Evenement, the solemn declarations published in the Electeur yesterday by Messrs. Chalout, Letellier and Bilodeau, of the Union Sardiniere. They both positively deny that they ever made any demand on the directors for money for Mr. Joncas' services, and they particulary deny the conversations attested by Mr. Bilodeau as having taken place with him on the subject, which Mr. Joncas dismisses with the announcement that he has given instructions to his lawyers, Messrs. Casgrain, Lavery & Angers, to take an action for libel against Mr. Louis Bilodeau, so that this latest little political scandal will be now ventilated before the courts.

The Trans-Andean Railway of Peru.

The Central Peruvian railway across the Andes has lately been completed to Oroya, the terminus originally intended, which is thirty miles beyond the summit. Our consul at Callao, in his latest report, gives some details of this remarkable engineering work. It starts from the level of the sea at Callao, and crosses the Andes range at Oroya, 136 miles from the coast. At the seventh mile it is 500 feet above the level of the sea, at the 18th [illegible] feet, and at the 33rd 2800 feet. At the 50th mile the elevation is about 6000 feet, and the ascent is steady and rapid until it reaches its highest point at the 106th mile, when the height is 15,665 feet; in the next 30 miles it descends to 12,178 feet at Oroya, or nearly 120 feet in the mile, while the ascent from the sea is an average of 150 feet per mile. Smelting works have been established in places adjacent to the terminus, where ores from the neighboring districts are reduced to a form suitable for conveyance to the coast and exportation. Oroya is likely to become a place of great commercial importance and already there is unusual business movement and animation there. The consul says that it is to be hoped that the government of Peru and the Peruvian corporation may soon find it mutually advantageous to extend the line by Tarma and Chancanamayo to the point at which the fluvial navigation begins, for, when once it has direct and easy communication with the Amazonian regions and the Atlantic, Peru will be on the high road to prosperity.

The Constable Received a Shock.

Constable O'Connor knows more about the power of electricity now than he did several days ago. On Sunday night, when on duty on Ottawa street, he was told that a loose electric light wire was making walking dangerous in that vicinity, so he went to investigate. The wire was broken, and one end of it lay on the sidewalk. It was innocent looking enough, and the officer gingerly touched it with the tip of his finger. The wire made no response, but lay there as lifeless as the grave itself. O'Connor then adopted heroic tactics and caught the refractory wire firmly in his hand, intending to wind it around one of the posts out of harm's way. But the touch seemed to infuse life into what had been inanimate before, for with a yell of pain the constable fell in the mud like a log. He could not let go until a bystander snatched the wire from his grasp and disconnected the electric current. The constable was picked up and taken to a neighboring house and the mud washed off him, but soap and water could not erase the mark of the wire that had been burned into the palm of his hand.—Montreal Star.

Bridges From Liverpool to Birkenhead.

It is proposed to build an immense bridge over the Mersey to connect Liverpool and Birkenhead, and the designs of the structure are already in existence. According to descriptions in the Liverpool newspapers, the bridge will be of the arched suspension type, in three spans, the roadway being suspended from an arch instead of the usual chain. Each span will have a clear waterway of 1100 feet, the centre span having a clear headway of 150 feet above high water headway of 150 feet above high it may be considered advisable to have one large central span of 1500 or 1600 feet with two smaller side spans, so as to give more room for manoeuvring a large ship not under absolute control. The plans allow for a clear roadway 40 feet in width, sufficient for at least four lines of wheel traffic, and two outer footways, each 7 feet 6 inches wide. The promoters further claim that an overhead electric tramway can be constructed along the centre of the road, supported on centre columns in a somewhat similar manner to the New York elevated railway. The total estimated cost of the bridge and its approaches, including a sufficient sum for the purchase of property and compensation to owners, but exclusive of additional approaches and the overhead tramway, is £1,730,000. It is stated that at present there is paid for the conveyance of goods and passengers across the river by lighters, ferry steamers, and the tunnel £195,000 a year, of which £105,000 is paid for goods traffic alone. The promoters estimate that the income of the bridge would be not less than £165,000 a year.

Scotland's Sword of State.

On Monday afternoon the Belt of the Sword of State of Scotland, which has been presented by the Rev. S. Ogilvy Baker, was restored to its place among the regalia of Scotland by the Lord High Commissioner. The ceremony took place in the Crown room in Edinburgh Castle. The Lord Justice Clerk said that, as the only officer of State in Scotland who was at present in Edinburgh, the honor had fallen on him to ask His Grace to accept back again the belt of the Sword of Scotland. Mr. Reginald MacLeod, Queen's Remembrancer, explained that after the battle of Dunbar it became necessary to place the regalia of Scotland in a place of greater safety than Edinburgh Castle, and it was removed to the strong castle of Dunnottar, where Sir G. Ogilvy defended it. He had, however, only 40 men, and could not hold out, and he allowed his wife to remove the regalia from the castle. It was then buried underneath the stones in Kineff Church, where it lay buried for several years. At the Restoration it was given back to the Sovereign, but, through some cause not explained, Sir G. Ogilvy retained the sword belt. It was discovered, after a lapse of more than 100 years, in 1790, built into the garden wall of the house of Barras, near Stonehaven, and since then it had been handed down from father to son as a very precious relic, until it came into the hands of the generous restorer. The Lord High Commissioner read a letter he received from Mr. Ogilvy Baker regretting that he was unable to be present personally to hand over the belt. A cordial vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Ogilvy Baker.—London Times.

Coaching a Bashful Peer.

Here is a story of love and courtship. There was a young lover who was a compound—very rare—of high rank and great abilities, with sweetness, great modesty and shyness. Most noble lords know their own value and act accordingly. This lord, however, was modest. He thought himself so far—so very far—below the worth of the young lady whom he loved that he was afraid to speak. Some women do not understand this modesty. Believe me, ladies, it is a sure and certain sign of a noble character, because only a lofty soul can conceive the existence of a goddess; we measure others, you see, by ourselves. It is also a sure sign of love, because such a man can only love a woman whom he deeply respects. Encourage this modesty, my daughters; above all, do not laugh at it. This young man, therefore, was afraid to speak, and the day, which is at first, I am told, pleasing and exciting, began to grow monotonous.

One day they were playing cards for money, after the fashion of their generation. The lady won; the loser paid.

"It is," he said, "half a crown. I wish, indeed, it was a crown."

"At least, replied the lady, "your lordship can give me a coronet."

And behold a miracle! For his tongue was loosened, and his eyes glowed and his lips spake. They lived happily, one may add, though it is an unusual ending to a story, ever afterward.—Walter Besant.

Northern Pacific.

Double trains daily to St. Paul, Milwaukee and Chicago without change of cars. Connects at St. Paul and Chicago for all points east and south. Superior Pullman sleepers, upholstered tourist cars and dining cars on all through trains. Direct service to the Yellowstone national park. Fast time and all the reduced rates offered patrons of this line. For full information call or address E. E. Blackwood, ticket agent, Adelphi building, Victoria.

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POSTAL SERVICE AND CABLE

Between British Columbia and the Australian Colonies.

ERRONEOUS STATISTICS OF EXPORTS.

Representative Warde of the Australian Steamship Line Has Another Conference With the Board of Trade—He Gives Valuable Information and in Return Receives Several "Pointers."

Postal service between Australia and Canada was the first subject touched upon by F. W. Warde, representative of the new Canadian-Australian steamship line, at the meeting of the Board of Trade council this morning. Mr. Warde believed the Canadian route could be made the fastest of all between Australia and Great Britain. He gave the time of transit from the different Australian colonies, and though he stated that the time taken on the trial mail trip over the Canadian route was not quite what he expected, still he thought much better time could be made. Mr. Warde then gave the best records made by the Suez routes, and the American, via San Francisco, and said that though the Suez route steamers might increase their speed yet the Canadian had two great advantages. A large proportion of the distance over the Canadian route was overland, and a railway train could attain a rate of speed not to be thought of for any vessel. The Atlantic steamers were the swiftest afloat; this was an additional "pull" over the Suez route.

The Australians were in favor of a Pacific cable. The project had been approved of at a meeting of the postmasters-general of the Australian colonies, held at Brisbane. Already a Parisian company had advanced a project for this cable. They were building part of the line now. It was between the Australian coast and the Islands of New Caledonia. But there existed a feeling in Australia that the cable should be built by British capital and go through British territory. The idea of foreigners owning the lines was not approved. The Australian colonies would feel more secure with a Canadian cable. They would not then be cut off from the rest of the world as they now often were. When the Eastern cable broke the Australians were thrown into a state of panic. They imagined earthquakes and volcanoes and perhaps war taking place. The eastern cable ran through many foreign, and not over-friendly countries. When the cable was down they were completely cut off from the rest of the world. And they feared the Russian fleet in Siberian waters. The fleet could descend upon the coast of Australia and do great damage. The Australian towns were not fortified and were at their mercy.

The Australians had a very erroneous idea of the climate of Canada. They thought it was very cold in British Columbia and that the Canadian continent could be traversed in safety only three months in the year. He had been somewhat under the same delusion, but his British Columbia friends had exploded his ideas, and he would tell the Australians of the beautiful climate of British Columbia and of the ease and safety of winter travel. To the sportsmen of Australia he would speak of the fine line fishing in British Columbia and the bear hunting. These sports were unknown in Australia. Australia was a very different kind of country from what many supposed. The winter season was the fine season there. The Australians bragged of it. In the summer it was hot, in the winter delightful. He had never seen snow fall there, but he saw it in Fleet street, London, two years ago.

He pointed to the fact that provision had been made at the last meeting of the Dominion House for the appointment of commercial agents. A gentleman with a knowledge of Canada, particularly the Pacific coast, would do good work by being sent over to Australia.

Mr. Warde said that according to the Australian statistics the Canadian trade amounts to nothing. He stated that no fish was shipped to Australia and very little lumber.

The gentlemen present convinced him that a very large percentage of the salmon and lumber were from British Columbia, but they were credited to the United States.

Mr. Warde said that Australia would take all the hops Canada could send and plenty of lager beer, and that she would send them in the Canadian winter butter free on board at Sydney for 10 cents a pound.

The information given was noted by the secretary with a view of extending the intercolonial trade between Australia and Canada.

Police Budget.

In the police court George Windsor, charged with firing off a revolver in the yard of a house on View street, pleaded guilty and was fined $5 or 10 days' imprisonment. Windsor is in the savings bank department employed as a messenger, and was drunk at the time. Gibbs, a "Ucicolet" Indian as Superintendent of Police Sheppard spelt the name for Magistrate Macrae, was charged with with being in possession of an intoxicant. He was fined $5. Ah Sue was charged with supplying the liquor. Indian witnesses were placed in the box and swore to the truth of the charge. Ah Sue stated to the court that he was never out of his cabin and said that Kee Sip would swear to that statement. Convicted and fined $50 or three months with hard labor.

For Four F's.

Fashion, Fabric, Fit, Finish, are the "Jackets" now marked down to clear at Partridge's, 86 Yates street.

Licenses Refused.

Mayor Beaven and Police Magistrate Macrae, sitting as a board of licensing commissioners, yesterday refused to grant a license for the board of trade building association. The application for a license for the Osborne House was adjourned.

Ripe Strawberries.

Mrs. Peter Wilson, of 185 Douglas street, placed on the Times' table to-day a platter of strawberries grown on the Wilson estate. Finer berries could not be found, both for looks and flavor. The firmness and luscious taste of the fruit seem to dispel the apprehension indulged in by many that this is going to be a bad season for fruit. It would be very hard to beat the product of the Wilson estate. These strawberries would secure the premium at any show.

Officers Elected.

Seghers Council, Y. M. I., met last evening and elected the following officers: Rev. J. A. Van Nevel, president; M. Steele, first vice-president; H. J. O'Leary, second vice-president; F. J. Sehl, recording secretary; F. H. Lang, financial secretary; D. Murphy, corresponding secretary; D. McDougall, treasurer; J. Swain, marshal; J. Lawless, inside sentinel; G. Beckingham, outside sentinel; executive committee, T. Deasy, W. H. Harris, J. Scanlon, Rev. F. X. J. Laterme and John Leonard. The Institute will have requiem high mass celebrated and decorate the graves of deceased brothers on July 9th.

Two Hours at World's Fair.

Rev. J. E. Coombes gave a special matinee lecture at the Victoria theatre this afternoon at 4 o'clock for the children. The house was well filled with little ones and their guardians, and the liveliest delight was expressed by all at the glittering scenes of magnificence unfolded to their view by the magician of the hour, Mr. Coombes. The lecture and the pictures far exceed in interest anything of the kind ever attempted in the province. Rev. Mr. Coombes will deliver his views, pictorial and vocal, this evening at the theatre. It is an entertainment for young and old—and middle aged; something to stir the fancy of the philosopher and arouse the wonderment of the child.

French's Stock Company.

"The Black Flag," a celebrated drama, will be presented at the Victoria theatre on Thursday evening by Richard E. French's stock company. This organization comes highly recommended, the assertion being made that every member of the company is an experienced actor or actress. Scenery of an appropriate description will be used to "set" the play, and special attention will be paid to the music. The management confidently assure the Victoria public that a performance in every way worthy of patronage will be given. The sale of tickets has been very good, and there is likely to be a large audience to greet the French stock company's first appearance here.

Law Intelligence.

The Registrar appointed this afternoon for the settlement of the decree in Adams vs. McBeath.

All the cases down for the June county court have been disposed of. The court for July will be held on the 6th.

The friends of officer Driscoll of the city police force await with some anxiety the judgment of the Chief Justice in the Marsters appeal case. Mr. Driscoll was the informer and in consequence of his information Marsters was sentenced to two months with hard labor. The Indian Act provides that any person supplying an Indian with an intoxicant is "liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months and not less than one month, with or without hard labor, or to a penalty not exceeding $300 and not less than $50, a moiety of which penalty shall belong to the informer." It has been suggested, perhaps humorously, that imprisonment is a "penalty," and that, if the magistrate's conviction is not reversed, officer Driscoll will have to put in one month with hard labor.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

Directors Meet and Dispose of General Business.

At a meeting of the directors of the B. C. Agricultural Society held last evening the secretary presented a statement showing that liabilities amounting to $4,500 were due. The accounts were referred to the finance committee. The sports, advertising and band committees will report at the next meeting.

The secretary will write the tramway company asking if concessions would be made and additional service given during the exhibition. The passenger agent of the E. & N. Railway wrote stating that his company would grant 25 cents per head for all passengers carried on excursion trains if other companies would do the same. The C. P. N and N. P. R. companies are considering the question.

The secretary will call for tenders for restaurant and refreshment privileges

Manufacturers will this year be allowed to dispose of their wares if they do not lessen the value of their exhibits.

The directors will meet again on Monday evening.

134 Douglas Street

Prints and muslins. Russell, McDonald & Co.

CANADA'S EARLY DAYS.

A Most Interesting Relic of the Times of Governors Simcoe and Hunter.

Stephen Carter of 52 First street is the happy possessor of a deed or instrument dated 1802, and bearing the great seal of Upper Canada. Mr. Carter saw in the Times last evening the very interesting article upon the early history of Ontario, or Upper Canada, as it was called, and brought the ancient parchment, with its imposing appendage and red tape, not white, as mentioned in the article, to the Times office. The relic is a genuine curiosity, and although certain voracious rats have nibbled a hole in the upper part of the parchment—real sheepskin of the old school—it is in a fair state of preservation. The deed begins with the heading, in large text, "Upper Canada," then follows:—"P. Hunter, Lieut.-Governor. George the Third, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith. Know ye," etc., etc. Peter Hunter succeeded Simcoe in the lieutenant-governor-

THE GREAT SEAL OF UPPER CANADA.

ship of Ontario. The deed is made out to "John Askin the Elder, of Sandwich in the County of Essex, in the Western District" (Ontario's early name), for 200 acres, more or less, of the Crown reserve, "situate in the township of Maidstone." The s's are all f's throughout the quaint old document, and the phraseology actually smells of eighteenth century law. The crown reserves "all mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, iron and coal that may be found on the said estate."

Here is a funny old clause or proviso in the instrument:—"Yielding and paying therefore yearly and every year during the firft feven years of the faid term hereby demifed unto Us our heirs and succeffors, the rent or sum of Ten shillings of lawful money of our faid province, or three bufhels of good, fweet, clean, Merchantable wheat (at the option of Us our heirs and succeffors)."

The concluding paragraph runs:—"Given under the great seal of our province of Upper Canada: Witness our trusty and well-beloved Peter Hunter Esquire, our Lieut.-Governor for the said province and Lieut.-General commanding our forces in our Province of Upper Canada, this sixth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, and forty-second of our reign." Then comes the great seal of Upper Canada. It is a great seal and no mistake, measuring nearly six inches across, and one-half an inch in thickness. It is made of wax covered with white paper. On the obverse are the arms of Upper Canada; on the reverse the Royal arms. It is attached to the deed by stout red tape passing through slits in the parchment and buried in the wax. The accompanying cut is a faithful representation of the big seal.

OFFICIALLY DECAPITATED.

Puget Sound Government Servants Dismissed by Wholesale.

Washington, D. C., June 20.—The official heads of Patrick H. Winston, U. S. attorney; Thomas R. Brown, U. S. Marshall; Andrew Wasson, U. S. collector at Port Townsend; C. J. Mulkey, U. S. special agent, and six special inspectors of customs in the Puget Sound district, all in the State of Washington, have fallen into the official hopper as the result of reports made to Secretary Carlisle by Special Agents Wood and Lewis. These reports are numerous and circumstantial as to detail, and tell the story of one of the most extensive and successful conspiracies ever formed to smuggle Chinese and opium into the United States, across the far northwest boundary.

There has been hardly a day for the past two months that reports or telegrams have not been received at the department from Agents Wood and Lewis, and on these reports officials of the treasury department have been summarily dismissed. The last batch of dismissals of customs inspectors was made on Saturday, but Secretary Carlisle thinks the ends of justice may be defeated by making public their names.

These officials, it is charged by the reports received, have been doing a wholesale business for several years in connection with private parties in Victoria, B. C., in smuggling Chinese by means of fraudulent certificates, and in permitting opium smuggling, either by connivance or otherwise.

Scandals for the past 12 or 15 years have attached more or less to the officials in Puget Sound district, whose duty it was to guard against violation of the law, as the illicit business of Chinese and opium smuggling into the United States. Individuals have never entered into it, but the immense profits in the business seem to have corrupted many officials.

More than two months ago agents Wood and Lewis knew men from the east who were detailed to secretly investigate the alleged frauds, with the result as stated. Uninfluenced by local surroundings or affiliations, they went to work and unearthed what is regarded here as one of the greatest conspiracies in which government officials were ever implicated. Not to defeat the continuation of the investigation, all the officials named were suspended by the President and their successors appointed without the usual announcements being made. The purpose was not to keep the public in ignorance, but that other implicated officials might be caught. The new men appointed in place of those removed were James M. Saunders, collector at Port Townsend; James C. Drake, U. S. marshal; H. W. Brinker, U. S. attorney. Other removals are yet to come and the matter will wind up in the courts.

Spencer's Arcade Summer Sale

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21st.

CUSTOMERS attending our previous sales all know that Goods marked down are Bargains, but this year the prices are more reduced than ever, owing to the large stock of Summer Goods we have to clear out. Below are a few of the Lines:

Millinery Department.
Our Stock of Trimmed Millinery, ranging in price from $5 to $15; all in two lines, $2.75 to $5.50.
Ladies Untrimmed Sailor Hats, 25c. and 35c., regardless of cost.
5 Boxes Flowers to clear at a Bargain.

Mantle Room.
28 Cold. Cloth Capes, from $3.50.
35 Cold. Silk and Alpaca Dusters, $1.95 each.
38 Black Lace and Silk Capes, $6.75 to $12.50.
37 Cloth Jackets, $3.75 to $6.75.
70 Children's Dresses in Silk, Cashmere, Muslin and Cotton, from $75 to $2.75
Boys' Jersey Suits, $1.75 to $3.75.

Ladies' Underwear Department.
9 dozen Ladies' Shirt Waists, 55c. each.
6 dozen Blouses, 25c. each.
3 dozen Skirts, 25c. each.
Children's White Cotton Underwear, marked to clear.
Tidies, Silks and Various from 50c each.
Stamped Linen for Fancy Work, 25 per cent. off regular prices

Silks, Plushes, Etc.
50 Pieces Fancy Dress Silks, 75c. per yard.
10 " Art Silks, 75c. per yard.
10 " Pieces Cold. Glace Silks, 50c. yd., Etc. Etc.

Dress Goods and Stuff Department.
Pattern Dress 50 per cent. off.
Plaids and Figured All Wool Dress Goods, all at 55c.
French Printed Flannels, 45c., Etc., Etc.

Umbrellas and Sunshades.
35 Ladies' Silk Umbrellas, various odd lines, $1.45 each.
15 Ladies' Sunshades at $1 to $2.
11 Ladies' Fancy Sunshades at half price.

Gloves.
55 doz. Ladies' Suede Gloves, Black Tan and Grey, 65c. per pair
Extraordinary Bargains in all other lines.

Domestic Department
25 pieces White Twill Cotton, 36 inch, 10½c. per yard.
French Sotteens, 45c., 37½c., 25c., all at 20c. Etc., Etc.

Remnants all Marked at Tempting Prices.

TERMS CASH.

D. SPENCER, Government Street.

SOCIAL DANCE
AT VICTORIA GARDENS,
Thursday Evening
Of each week during the Summer. Admission, Gents 25c., Ladies free. Music by the Brown-Richardson Orchestra. jul9-1m

EVERYBODY GRUMBLES.

Wretched Mail Service—The Dog Poisoner Again at Work.

Nanaimo, June 20.—The business community of the city are discontented, and they have cause to be, at the delay of the daily mails caused by the Union S.S. Co. If the company are not satisfied to carry the mails as contracted for they should, in justict to the citizens, give up the contract; there are other companies willing to accept it. Ever since the increased mail service has been granted this city Postmaster Home has been accustomed to sort the mails on arrival and distribute them for the convenience of the merchants, and thus enable them to do their business promptly and catch the mail the next day. The company of late have had poor vessels carrying the mails and they have arrived too late to be sorted, in consequence of which great discontent prevails.

The granting of the request of the Nanaimo Board of Trade by the E. & N. Railway Company to run late trains between Nanaimo and Wellington gives general satisfaction.

The dastard who, last week, poisoned Mr. Dempster's dogs, again succeeded in his cowardly work on Saturday night, and killed a fine black retriever. Mr. Dempster points out in a letter to the Free Press that it is possible, unless the ruffian desists from his revengeful practices, that he may be guilty of the death of some child who might casually pick up the meat and thus fall a victim. The police are working hard to detect the scoundrel. The poison used is supposed to be strychnine.

A reception was given Rev. Maitland last evening by the congregation of the Wallace street Methodist church. An address was presented to him which was replied to by the pastor.

Muslins

At Russell & McDonald's.

Is it Retrospective?

Carlo Bossi applied for a license for the Osborne House at the sitting of the licensing court this afternoon. Mr. Hall opposed the application in behalf of the W.C.T.U. He filed a petition of the residents of the vicinity of the hotel against the license. He also argued that according to the provisions of the act Bossi having been refused at the last sitting of the court could not again apply for a license within a year. It was only six months since his last application and refusal. Henry Helmcken, lawyer for Mr. be retrospective unless stipulated, and it be retrospective untless stipulated, and it was not so stipulated. Mayor Beaven was of the opinion that it was retrospective. Mr. Helmcken said that it meant 12 months from the date of refusal after the passage of the act. The act was passed last May. Adjourned till Friday morning.

At Russell & McDonald's

Prints and muslins.

The Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Board of Trade will be held on July 7th. A new council for 1893-94 will be elected and the annual report presented. Members who have business to bring before the meeting must give notice within the next four days.

Prints and Muslins

At Russell & McDonald's.

They Answered Not.

Mr. Luxton, at the meeting of the licensing court this afternoon, asked for the reason of the decision of the court refusing to grant a license to the Board of Trade Building Association to open up a saloon in the basement of the board of trade building. Mayor Beaven replied that the decision had been given. Mr. Luxton again asked for the reason. No reply, and the board adjourned without giving an answer.

I. X. L. COMPOUND

To Fruit Growers and Gardeners

Now is the time to spray your trees and destroy insect pests and have healthy fruit trees next season, by using

I. X. L. COMPOUND,

The cheapest and most effective Insecticide and Fungicide yet produced. For Sale by

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, VICTORIA, B.C.

We shall be pleased to give full explanation as to its use. A full line of Spraying Outfits and Pruning Tools on hand.

TROUT LAKE CITY

WEST KOOTENAY, B.C.

THE ABOVE TOWNSITE IS NOW ON THE MARKET. It is situated on the North end of Trout Lake in the famous Lardeau Country, which is going to be one of the richest mining regions in America. Numerous rich claims have been found close to this Townsite, which will make it the distributing point for an immense tract of Country. It is the only level land on the North end of the Lake. The trail from Lardeau City, on Arrow Lake, to Kootenay Lake, runs through the Townsite. The owners intend to expend money on Streets and other improvements in the spring.

For the next 30 days Lots will be sold for $150 for corners, $100 for insides.

For further particulars apply to

H. ASHBY & CO., At the Head Office, Nelson, B. C.
HENRY CROFT, Victoria, B. C.

WEILER BROS.

Latest Arrivals

WALL PAPER—New Designs and Shades.

INLAID LINOLEUMS

A perfect imitation of Tile Floor. Pattern cannot wear off. Especially adapted for Banks, Offices, Saloons and Public Buildings.

CARPETS

Axminster, Wilton, Brussels, Velvet, Moquette and Tapestry.

Fine Assortment of Rugs.
Chenille Portiers—Remarkable Value.

Ask for a copy of "Modern Draping" published by ourselves.

SHOW ROOMS: 51 TO 55 FORT ST.

$1.50 PER PAIR

For Farmers, Mechanics and Workingmen.

360 PAIRS

English Kip, Hand-Sewed Military Bluchers.
Bargains like these are like angels' visits,
"Few and far between."

A. B. ERSKINE,
Corner Government and Johnson Streets.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

THE ORIGIN OF MONEY.

A GLIMPSE AT THE FIRST COINAGE OF THE WORLD.

Slow Development of Commercial Monetary Systems—The Necessities Arising From Interchange of the Commodities—Specimen Coins of the Ancient Times.

With the inhabitants of ancient Italy, as with all nations where the pastoral era precedes that of the agricultural or industrial, cattle was the foundation of all commercial transactions, and though the use of metals was known, as yet thay had not become essential in social life as standards of value. We find in ancient Roman law that wealth at that time consisted in domestic cattle, and, naturally was the material most ordinarily used in commercial negotiations. All transactions were estimated and debts paid in cattle, and from Pecus (cattle) was formed the word Pecunia, that designated this mode of exchange, one which was still used exclusively when metal money had come into general use.

The primitive Roman employed domestic cattle in the payment of merchandise, one ox representing 10 lambs, and Festus tells us that for offences of minor importance the fine was two sheep, but for great crimes the fines were as high as 30 oxen. We find as late as 450 B.C., in the laws of Eterna Tarpeia, fines were still collected in cattle and sheep, estimated, however, on a metal money basis. As agriculture became more or less developed, and metals utilized in the manufacture of weapons of war and implements of husbandry, copper and iron became the standards of value.

Gold was but little known in central Italy; silver was scarce, and only imported from distant countries. Copper, a product of the country, and plentiful, became the exclusive standard. It was at this period of Roman history that the first essay of a metal standard of value was made in the issue of the aes rude or aes inspectum; that is to say, rough copper, shapeless lumps of copper, based on the Roman pound of 12 ounces, as a unit, with no official mark, the weight alone to indicate the value, and could be used only by the aid of scales, broken into fragments more or less considerable, as the necessities of the transaction occasioned, each fragment estimated by its weight.

Several centuries later, when the aes rude was no longer employed as a medium of exchange, and the natives of Central Italy

QUINCUSIS—PRESENT PRICE, $200.

were using proper money, these ancient ingots of metal were offered as ex-votos in the sanctuaries of the gods. Titus Livius tells us that in 211 B. C. the soldiers of Hannibal consecrated the aes rude to the Goddess Ferone, and after the retreat of the Carthaginians the Romans found these ex-votos in enormous quantities. Before this the aes rude was demonetized, so to speak, though nevertheless it remained in circulation with a religious character, serving to symbolize the ordinary public and private acts of social life. For example, in the sale of a field or house, the parties to the transfer would exchange one of these ingots to consecrate the transaction, which was the sale per aes et libram, finding its analogy in the sale per festecum or per glebem of modern times.

In the year 574 B.C., 180 years after the foundation of Rome, tradition attributes to King Servius Tullius the honor of first placing a mark of value upon the ingots of copper, thus inventing the Aes Signatum,

AES—PRESENT PRICE, $5.

but it is difficult to determine the date when the aes signatum became exclusively used in commercial transactions. It is positive, however, that the aes rude was in use many years after this period and was gradually replaced by the aes signatum, and for a long time both systems were in use. The representation on the ingots of the system of Aes Signatum were those of animals, the hare, ox, sheep, etc., and from this took the name of Pecunia, from pecus, cattle. There were also figured arms and mythological symbols. In value they were based on the Roman pound of 12 ounces, and weighed 4 and 5 pounds, from which they took the name of quadrusis and quincusis. When an ingot of smaller value was needed the quincusis or quadrusis was broken in fragments in such a manner that a part of the figure could be seen.

It is generally conceded that the Aes Grave System of the Aes Libral was in-

SEMIS—PRESENT PRICE, $7.

augurated about 450 B.C. The form was changed to round and double convex, very heavy, from which it took the names of aes grave, the heaviest weighing one pound of 12 ounces, or 288 scruples, the base of the Roman monetary system, and was called the system of the Aes Libral—one aes one pound. In making a considerable purchase, as Titus Livius tells us, it necessitated the accompaniment of a wagon load of this cumbersome money. The aes grave remained in circulation until about 268 B.C., when silver was introduced into the coinage of Rome. On the reverse of the entire

TRIENS—PRESENT PRICE, $5.

series of this system will be found the prow of a galley, commemorating the victory of the Romans under Quintus, who, in 467 B.C., captured the city of Antrum. The prow of the galley was taken to Rome to decorate the Tribune. Upon the aes grave was placed the double head of Janus. The semis-aes bore the laureated head of Jupiter and weighed six ounces.

The triens, or third of an aes, weighing four ounces, bore the helmeted head of Minerva, the goddess of Rome.

QUADRANS—PRESENT PRICE, $80.

The quadrans, or fourth of an aes, that of Hercules with the lion skin, weighed three ounces.

The sextans, or sixth of an aes, bore the head of Mercury with the winged cap, god of Commerce, and weighed two ounces.

The once, or twelfth of an aes, represented Minerva, goddess of Rome, and weighed one ounce. The artistic characteristics of these first moneys of Rome in appearance, though rude and plain, betray a good imitation of the artistic moneys of Greece. Examine with attention the aes grave apparently the most crude of the series, and there will be found all the essential attributes of the moneys of the

SEXTANS—PRESENT PRICE, $3.50.

most artistic age and of the highest art. The outlines are perfect, the figures are boldly cut and stand out forcibly, the foreshading conforming to the laws of perspective. The crown of Jupiter on the semis-aes, the helmet of Minerva on the sextans and once, the skin of the lion that covers the head of Hercules on the quad-

ONCE—PRESENT PRICE, $2.50.

rans, the winged cap of Mercury on the sextans, are adjusted with perfect ease and grace.

It is true they present a crude appearance, especially the aes, but in the close study of these pieces of money the student will discover it is not for want of skill or expense. The hand that formed the hair and beard of the head of Janus, the roughest of the series, was certainly capable of executing work more complete and more thorough. The skill shown in the wavy hair, in relief, and the roundness of the eye, by means of wax or clay pellets, denote a hand that could play with the difficulties of the art, and conveys the idea that the intention was to present a bold, rugged presentation in opposition probably to the delicate deliniation portrayed on the Grecian coinage.

A GOOD MANY OF US LEFT.

The World's Population Now About 1,480,000,000—Density in Various Countries.

The population of the world is about 1,480,000,000, according to the Chautauquan. Of these there are in China 361,766,000; in British India, 286,136,000; in Russia, 117,736,331. One-half of the human race lives in Asia, and nearly one-fourth in China, which slightly exceeds the whole of Europe in population. India contains a little over one-fifth and Africa about one-ninth of the race. Less than one-fourth belong to civilized nations. Of these, nearly one-third, or about one-thirteenth of the total population of the world, belong to the English-speaking peoples. The density of population to the square mile varies greatly in different countries, being greatest in Belgium. The number of persons to the square mile is, in Europe, 95; Asia, 48; Africa, 14; America, 8; in Australasia, 1.3; Belgium, 535; England, 480; in the Netherlands, 357; Great Britain and Ireland, 312; Italy, 272; German empire, 236, Japan, 271; China, 220; India, 187; Switzerland, 186; France, 184; Austro-Hungary, 170; Denmark, 146; Portugal; 124; Spain, 89; European Russia, 49; Sweden, 27; United States, 17; Mexico, 15; Norway, 15; Canada, 2. A large part of the world is not crowded yet. The entire population of the world could stand on an area of about 250 square miles, and could be compressed within the limits of the city of Chicago, which includes 160.54 square miles and has a population of about 6,850 per square mile.

In 1890 the most densely populated city in the United States was New York with 37,675 people to the square mile; and in the most densely populated ward, i.e., ward 20, there were 474 persons to the acre. The most densely settled state was Rhode Island with 318.4 persons per square mile; next, Massachusetts with 278.5; New Jersey, 193; Connecticut, 150.4; New York, 126; Pennsylvania, 116.9; Nevada, 0.4; Arizona. 0.5; Wyoming, 0.6; Montana, 0.9; Idaho, 1; New Mexico, 1.03; Utah, 2.5, and Oregon, 3.3; per square mile. In Europe there are more females than males—1,019 females to 1,000 males. In the United States there are but 952 females to 1,000 males. In the older states the females predominate, the percentage in Massachusetts being 51.42; in Rhode Island, 51.37; Connecticut, 50.48; Montana, 33.50; Wyoming, 35.19; Nevada, 36.16, and Washington, 37.73. In all countries there are born more boys than girls in the proportion of about 105 boys to 100 girls; but the boys die much faster than the girls in the earlier years of life. Birth rates vary in different years. Taking the average for the twenty years from 1871 to 1890, the birth rate for England and Wales was 34 per 1,000; Scotland, 33.6; Ireland, 14.9; Denmark, 31.7; Austria, 38.6; Switzerland, 29.4; the German empire, 38.1; the Netherlands, 35.2; Italy; 37.3; Belgium, 31; France, 24.6 per 1,000. In most civilized countries the birth rate is diminishing. For the United States in the above period the rate was 34. For 1890 in England and Wales it was 30.2; Scotland, 30.3; Ireland, 22.3, Denmark, 30.6; Austria, 36.7; Switzerland, 26.6; German empire, 35.7; Netherlands, 32.9; in Italy, 35.9; Belgium, 28.7; and France, 21.8. Death rates are also diminishing, but not so much as the birth rates, varying from 18 to 36 per 1,000. Taken as a whole, the population of the world has increased during the last hundred years, but especially the last fifty years.

Sure Cure.

Higgs—Briggs' physician has prescribed cigarette smoking for him.

Miggs—What a horrible prescription! What is it for?

Higgs—To cure the tobacco habit, I believe.—Elmira Gazette.

PURE COFFEE.

THIS IS THE COFFEE THAT WON THE GREAT WORLD'S FAIR CONTRACT.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

CHASE & SANBORN,

BOSTON. MONTREAL. CHICAGO.

C. E. PERRY, Mem. Inst. C.E., P.L. M. S. DAVYS, M.E. H. GRA , C.E., P.L.

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Thirty-five miles of Railway from Nakusp will tap the whole of the Mines of the Slocan District, and the ores are bound to come out **BY THE NATURAL GATEWAY, VIA NAKUSP,** to the general welfare and prosperity of the Province.

Look at the Map.

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10 15 am	Lv	28	....Seattle....	82	Lv	3 00 am
1 30 pm	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend	38	Lv	11 45 pm
4 30 pm	Ar	110	...Victoria†...	MI	Lv	8 30 pm

Port Townsend Mail Route.

		MI				A
11 00 pm	Lv	28	...*Seattle....	58	Ar	v pm
12 30 am	Lv	30	.Port Madison	47	Lv	2 10 pm
	Lv	45	...Kingston...	41	Lv	
3 00 am	Lv	49	.Port Gamble.	21	Lv	11 00 am
4 00 am	Lv	73	.Port Ludlow.	13	Lv	10 00 am
6 00 am	Ar	86	Pt. Townsend	MI	Lv	8 00 am

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* Daily except Sunday.
† Daily except Saturday.
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Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

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For Honolulu,

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Wednesday, July 5, 1893, 2 p.m.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer

Alameda.....THURSDAY, June 22nd, 1893 3 p.m.

Or immediately on arrival of the English mails

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Tenders will be received until Monday, the 19th inst., at 4 p.m., at the office of the undersigned, for making additions, alterations and repairs to the building known as the Johnston House, situate on Block 80, Fairfield Estate.

Specifications may be seen and forms of tender obtained at the office of the Building Inspector, City Hall.

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THE TIMES,
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AT ONE FELL BLOW.

No Chinese Labor to be Employed For Any Material Used

MANUFACTURED BY CHINESE LABOR

A Sweeping Civic Resolution That Passed the Council Last Night—Tenders for Surface Drains and Old Men's Home Repairs Opened.

Ald. Baker moved that the sum of $3000 be struck out and the sum of $1000 inserted. The council last night were in committee of the whole on the estimates. There was no seconder to the motion. Ald. Munn wanted a sum inserted for repairs to fire apparatus. Ald. McKillican wished the matter laid over till the supplementary estimates came down.

Ald. Baker asked why the Agricultural association wanted that sum of money? If the association were not self-supporting it should be closed down. He said that the letter of Mr. Ellis was an insulting one. Ald. Bragg said that the different departments of the city should first be considered. They had no money to give away yet. Mayor Beaven had previous to the remarks of Ald. Baker put the question whether the estimates should finally be considered. Ald. Belyea called attention to this fact. That ended further discussion. The estimates were finally passed.

The by-law granting leave to the militia to shoot within the city limits was brought up. The by-law also gave authority to the mayor to grant permission to shoot off firecrackers or firearms in the city limits. Ald. Belyea thought that the discretionary power should be given the superintendent of police. Ald. Henderson would give the power to the council only. He moved accordingly. Ald. Styles said that target practice was dangerous at Clover Point. It should be stopped. Practice might be transferred to another portion of the city. Some stray shots might kill someone. A person walked on the road almost on a parallel line with the bullet. Ald. Munn stated that there was no danger and Ald. Styles need not be afraid. The council were right in granting the permission. If the militia were deprived of this range they could get no other in the city. Ald. Henderson's suggestion carried and the by-law was passed.

Ald. Bragg rose to a question of privilege. The mayor dished up things to suit himself. He would like the clerk to read the rules of procedure. Mayor Beaven said that it was not advisable to follow the procedure. The procedure was not in accordance with the Municipal Act. Ald. Bragg asked why one of his by-laws was hoisted from week to week.

The council went into committee of the whole on the revenue by-law. Ald. Miller wanted a copy of the by-law. Ald. Belyea said that the council should not wait for Ald. Miller. Ald. Miller retorted that one man saved the world, and one alderman might save nine. There was a ripple of laughter, but the by-law was put through despite the aldermanic objection.

Ald. McKillican moved that the collector of taxes do continue the collection of taxes according to law. This motion was simply to comply with a section of the Municipal Act which requires a renewal of authority vested in the collector.

Ald. McKillican moved for raising of a loan of $10,000 from the Bank of British North America as a temporary loan to carry on the Broad street extension. Carried.

Ald. Belyea moved that a clause be inserted in all specifications for civic contracts that no Chinese labor be employed, nor any material used in the manufacture of which Chinese labor had been employed. Ald. Belyea said that the by-laws of the city prohibited the direct employment of Chinese. There was nothing now preventing the use of material. Chinese labor was in the end the dearer labor. White labor in the first instance might be dearer. It was said that it was impossible to carry out the resolution. The present by-law was an inconsistency, and the sooner amended the better. The large audience of workmen applauded. Ald. Baker asked when this by-law was to take effect, to which the mayor answered, "immediately, if passed by the council." Ald. Miller said that there was scarcely a lumber yard or brickyard in which Chinese were not employed. He thought that this was premature. It would cripple many an industry.

Ald. Bragg said that this resolution would stand scrutiny. It might aim at other purposes than appeared on the face of it. He looked at it in the light that Alderman Miller did. He said that there was a rumor that Mayor Beaven had Ald. Belyea in training for the legislature. He was commencing well. Ald. Belyea was sore because he had been unsuccessful in his chairmanship of the sewerage committee. He would like to see every Chinaman out of the country. But should the council cripple the industries? Ald. Belyea should back up in capital his resolution. He believed that it was political taffy, a little medicine mixed up.

There was stamping of feet and applause. Mayor Beaven called for order. Ald. Bragg was in favor of the move if a proper time were stated. He did not know whether the mayor had helped mix the medicine. The mayor replied that he neither inspired nor drew up the resolution. Ald. Baker said that he was going to vote against it. Ald. Belyea wanted to curry favor with the workmen, but he was going the wrong way. Ald. Belyea was aiming at him. He employed Chinese in his brickyard. But Ald. Belyea employed Chinese in his house.

Ald. Belyea—No, I don't.

Ald. Baker said that it was not long since that he did. Ald. Belyea wanted to reduce the police force salaries. He wanted the money to start a library in the police court so that he would not have the trouble of packing law books.

Mayor Beaven—The question is, "shall Chinese be employed?"

Ald. McKillican supported the resolution. He wanted Chinese labor out of the country. Brick could be manufactured in three to four weeks. The people should not listen to some brickmaking aldermen. Their sentiments were in their pockets.

Mayor Beaven—You must not use such expressions, Ald. McKillican.

Ald. Munn wanted sufficient time allowed before the resolution came into operation. He advised the council to steer clear of the stumbling block "material." It would be very hard against many. He moved that the material clause do not come in force for three months from the passage of the resolution. Ald. Henderson agreed with the principle. It would work an injustice and place the city in an awkward position. It would include hospital supplies, including tea from China. Ald. Belyea said otherwise. It referred only to material going into public works. He seconded Ald. Munn's motion. It was the only effective way of excluding Chinamen. This resolution would have a good effect on the Ottawa Government. It would show the sentiment of the people of the Pacific province. Ald. Miller wanted to know had an alderman the right to amend a resolution so as to materially alter its tenor? The resolution posted on the bulletin board referred only to surface drainage. This was class legislation and not in order. The present resolution was not class legislation and was in order. Ald. Styles suggested that time be given. The word "indirect" as applied to Chinese had a wide circle. Ald. Belyea said that the resolution was written a month ago. The only honest way to debar Chinese was to go to the root of the evil. Ald. Baker did not discuss the resolution. He discussed Ald. Belyea, and he was at liberty to do so. He was not fishing for votes from the workmen. He was the friend of every man who worked. He never moved for the reduction of police salaries. He moved that the item for keep of prisoners be cut. Twenty dollars a month was too much for the keep of a prisoner. The council had sustained him. He did not intend to work a hardship. He would ask when would the contractors cease to employ Chinese labor if such a resolution were not carried? Never.

The question then arose as to whether the amendment meant that the contractors should not employ Chinese after ninety days from date or that contracts let after that time should alone be governed by the amendment. Mayor Beaven was of the opinion that it would cover all contracts, whether let prior or subsequent to the ninety days limitation.

The amendment was amended so as to read that it should not apply to contracts entered into within ninety days of the passage of the resolution, and the resolution was then carried.

The crowd in the city hall then began to disperse. This question appeared to be the object of their attendance at the council meeting.

Accounts reported by the finance committee totalling $600 were ordered paid. Several small accounts of the police and health departments were also put through.

Tenders for repairs to the home for the aged and infirm were opened. The highest was Freeman & Campbell, $1975; the lowest, $1370, Eli Beam, with $25 extra for clearing land. The next lowest was Fullerton & McDonald, $1367, and $45 extra for clearing land.

The tenders were referred to the committee of the old men's home and the building inspector to award the contract to the best qualified tenderer and report to the council.

Tenders for surface drainage were then opened. Ald. Styles asked who instructed the calling for tenders. The mayor said that the city engineer had been instructed to enquire into the affair. Ald. Styles wanted to know by whose authority the tenders were called for. He understood that it should be by resolution of the council. Mayor Beaven admitted that there was no resolution of council. The engineer was instructed, though.

The tenders were opened.

For surface drains:—Harrison & Walkay, $3586.75; George Snyder & H. H. McDonald, 3346; M. C. Milne, $4230.50; Fred. R. Adams, $4119.05.

For brick drain:—Thomas & Glover, $39,893.95; George Snider & H. H. McDonald, $32,141.80; Coghlan & Mayo, $31,546.16; Fred. R. Adams, $28,574.30.

The tenders were referred to Ald. Baker, Henderson and Belyea and city engineer to award the contract to the lowest qualified tenderer. Ald. Belyea had resigned and it was to bridge this difficulty that the names were mentioned.

Council adjourned at 11 o'clock.

She Enjoyed the Funeral.

The girl with the blue mackintosh was sitting pensively in the corner of a Niagara street car late yesterday afternoon. At the square a girl with a puff-sleeved coat got on and the girl with the blue mackintosh welcomed her effusively.

"Where have you been?" asked the girl with the puffed sleeves.

"To a funeral," replied the girl with the blue mackintosh.

"I didn't know anybody was dead."

"Nobody is. That is, nobody who was anybody to us, but Charley and I went to a funeral just the same."

"Tell me," said the girl with the puffed sleeves, imperatively.

The girl with the blue mackintosh snuggled up to her companion and said:—"You know, since pap found out that Charley only gets $10 a week he won't allow me to have anything more to do with him, but I don't intend to give him up just because papa says so. He and I have been meeting each other afternoons for a month and taking lovely long walks on the side streets.

"We took a walk this afternoon, and we went on a lot of little streets over on the west side. We were strolling along by a house that had a lot of carriages standing in front, when Charley caught sight of papa coming round the corner in a buggy. He is awfully smart, you know, and he didn't propose to get caught, so he just pulled me into one of the carriages, and we sat there until papa got by. Before we thought it safe to get out the funeral services were over and somebody got up on the carriage and started off.

We stayed in and were driven to the cemetery and played as mourners. Then the man drove us back to town and we had a lovely time. It was ever so much better than walking, for he could put his arm around me, and there wasn't any chance of anyone hearing what we said. I never had a nicer afternoon."

"Whose funeral was it?" asked the girl in the puffed sleeves.

"Oh," said the girl with the blue mackintosh, "I haven't any idea, but it was just lovely."—Buffalo Express.

Metallic Laths.

The introduction of metallic laths has become so growing a feature in building operations as to lead to the mechanical perfection of the article and its production on the most extensive scale, with, however, the greatest degree of simplicity. It is formed from a slightly corrugated steel sheet, making in this two parallel cuts at regular distances apart the entire length, which is forced outward by pressure applied on one side, thus forming over the surface of the sheet a series of loops; the cutting and expanding are done instantaneously by specially designed machinery. The finished lath is very easily handled and rapidly placed; the mortar can be applied to either side, as may be convenient, and the loops upon the sheets serve as a thorough key to the plaster, holding it strongly in place, and with the minimum amount of material. It is claimed for this substitute that it is fire and vermin proof; a workman can put on about three times as much of this lath in a day as of wood laths; that it forms a stronger wall than the wood, and one less liable to crack from settling of walls; that the plaster is much less liable to fall off from this lath than from wood, because it is so thoroughly keyed by loops; that a given amount of plaster will cover nearly twice as much surface on this lath as on the wood, because the surface of the steel lath to be covered is even and unyielding, and the openings uniform and sufficient to guarantee a stronger key, will not let waste mortar fall off from the back of the lath.

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Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured
by a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day; soon know yourself a king among men in body, mind and heart. Drains and losses ended. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Nerve force, will, energy, brain power, when failing or lost, are restored by this treatment. All small and weak portions of the body enlarged and strengthened. Victims of abuses and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, early errors, ill health, regain your vigor! Don't despair, even if in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robbed you. Let us show you that medical science and business honor still exist; here go hand in hand. Write for our book with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed, free. Over 2,000 references.
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SAMUEL M. ROBINS, Superintendent

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1 House and Lot, Craigflower Road, only $750; cash $100; balance at 8 per cent., easy terms.
½ acre Blocks, $250; 1 acre Blocks at $500; easy terms.
50 acres of good Land, 9 miles from city, railway crosses it; very cheap, $50 per acre.
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99 acres, Cobble Hill, fine improved farm, $4,800.
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63 acres, Cadboro Bay, 4 miles from P. O., under cultivation, with improvements costing $7,000; land $300 per acre; improvements $1,000; good terms.
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Though it seems a most strange paradox,
The boxes are full as they'll hold,
Yet matchless you'll find every box.
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FARM FOR SALE.
A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land only acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, m29-tf 55 Third street, Victoria.

CLOSING EXAMINATIONS.

Pupils of the Victoria West School Dismissed To-day.

INTERESTING EXERCISES BY SCHOLARS

Hillside Ward School Closed for the Summer Vacation—List of those Promoted and those Who Won Prizes—Large Attendance of Visitors.

The pupils of the Victoria West graded school were to-day dismissed for the holidays. The junior divisions held their closing examinations this morning, there being a large attendance of visitors. The programme was:—

Song, "Oh! the Springtime is Coming."
Recitation, "Welcome, Welcome All," by Nellie Fairall and Mabel Saunders.
Dialogue, "The Quarrel Among the Flowers," by Emma Lee, Florence Okell, Jennie Anderson and Clara Messick.
Class in spelling, III Division.
Song, "Up, Up in the Sky."
Recitation, "Our Ethel," Mattie Andrews.
Recitation, "Can and Can't," James Carroll and Evan Burnett.
Song, "Now I Lay Me Down to Sleep," Svea Jacobson.
Class in arithmetic, III Division.
Recitation, "The Stop Family," Agnes Bridgeford.
Recitation, "My Dolly," Tina Todd.
Song, "Raise Your Hands if They are Clean."
Recitation, "John Barleycorn," Nellie Adam.
Recitation, "Puff, Puff," Percy Sallaway.
Song, "The Mouse and the Cheese," Emma Lee.
Dialogue, "The Bee, the Clock and the Broom," Jessie Coffaire, Alice Bland and Pearl Welsh.
Song, "The Pet Lamb," Ethel Bayley.
Recitation, "The Apples," George Sallaway.
Recitation, "Tiny Tim," Hulda Stromgren.
Song, "All the Birds and Bees are Singing."

In the afternoon there was a much larger attendance, the programme being a very interesting one. The pupils were examined by some of the visitors and in answering the questions showed proficiency. The programme was:—

Song, "The Daisy," school.
Arithmetic.
Song, "When There is Love at Home," school.
English grammar.
Declamation, "The Cow and the Ass," Fred Wilson.
Physiology.
Song, "The Flower Girl," school.
Dialogue, "Playing School," Teacher, Mary Crocker; Pupils—May Hickey, Maggie McKay, Lillie Russell, Ettie Bishop, Leila Kettle and Jennie McDonald.
Geography.
Dialogue, "The Miser Punished."
Trio, "Coming Through the Rye," Amy McKenzie, Leila Kettle and Nellie Anderson.
Declamation, "The Minister's Coming to Dine," Minnie Fairall.
Song, "Coral Insect," school.
Declamation, "Help Me Across."
Solo, "Juanita," Annie Carter.
Declamation, "Number One," Maggie Tagg.
Declamation, "Grey Swan," Mary Crocker.
Declamation, "The Freckled Faced Girl," Leila Kettle.
Song, "Vacation," school.

PROMOTION LIST.

Fourth Division, Miss Ida M. Carmichael, teacher, to third:—Jessie Cafaire, Alice Bland, Hilda Stromgreu, Pearl Welsh, Lily Jenkins, Evan Burnett, James Carroll, Maud Brooks, Richard Brown.

Rolls of honor obtained by Jessie Lovey for proficiency, Yolande Ganner for deportment, Martha Andrews for attendance and punctuality.

Third Division to Second, Miss O. Northcott, teacher—May Few, Gertrude M. Knappett, James A. Sullivan, Alfred Edward Bland, William Bloomfield, Lena Young, Florence Okell, Melissa Patton, Ethel Bayley, Nellie Sommerville, William Carroll, Chester Furman.

Second Reader to Third Reader—Jessie Williams, William Battersby, Ruth McDonald, Svea H. Jacobson, Clara Messick, Richard Stevens, James Dockings, John Burnett, Myra L. Fawcett, Harold Russell, Bruce McNaughton, Hugh Stratford.

Rolls of Honor—General proficiency, May Few; deportment, Lena Young; regularity and punctuality, Ethel Wilson.

From Second to First Division, Mr. Scouler, teacher—Hjalmar Jacobson, Thos. Cessford, F. Wilson, James McDonald, J. H. Bland, Mary Crocker, James McArthur, Geo. Penketh, Ettie Bishop, Kate Gaudin, Lilly Russell, Leila Kettle, Amy McKenzie.

Roll of Honor for Proficiency—Hjalmar Jacobson; regularity and punctuality, Chas. Fairall; deportment, Etta Bishop.

Promotions, First Division, Thomas Nicholson, principal—From Second to First Class—Thomas Crocker, Sarah McDonald, Wm. Peddie, Robert Knox, Bert Henry.

Roll of honor for proficiency—Marguerite McLean; deportment, Margaret Torrence.

HILLSIDE WARD SCHOOL.

The pupils of the Hillside ward school, Miss A. J. Munro, principal, held their closing examination this morning. The school room had been tastefully decorated for the occasion, and when filled with a lot of bright-eyed, happy children the scene was a pretty one. During the course of the exercises one of the pupils presented a handsome basket of flowers to Mrs. Dickenson in recognition of her kindness in teaching them vocal music. A very interesting programme was gone through by the little ones and was enjoyed by a large number of ladies and gentlemen who were present. The promotion and prize lists follow:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Promotions from First Division to Central School—Emma Lister Casad, Cecil Payton Dexter, Harry Samuel Balcam, Frederick W. Smith, Horace C. Williams, Charles Seach.

From Second Class to First Class—Roland Davis, Percy Wiggs, Edgar Johns, Rose Palmer, Willie Blake, Thomas Neil, David Baker, Frank Humber, Fred Winnett, Frank White, John Franks, William Sellick, Ethel Jones.

Rolls of Honor—Johnston Glierist, regularity and punctuality; Emma Casad, proficiency; Henrietta Batchelor, deportment.

Prizes—First Class—Charles Seach, for geography (perfect); Harry Balcam, for geography (perfect); Cecil Dexter, winner of spelling match; Lillie Cousins, Ellen Sellick, Maggie Campbell, regularity.

Roland Davis, head of second class, Emma Cassad, Percy Wiggs, Edgar Johns.

SECOND DIVISION.

Promoted from Second Division, Miss S. J. Murton, teacher, to First Division—Tom Wilson, Mary Godfrey, Annie Bartlett, Alfred Watkinson, Clarence McConnell, Lizzie Stewart, Victoria Jordan, James MacKay, Mabel Scott, Willie Lang, Ida Taylor, Eddie Sellick.

Promoted from Second Primer to Second Reader—Mabel Blake, Helen Baker, Addie Leatham, May Frank, Alice Sangster, Louise Pellow, Blanche Roper, Nellie Robertson, George Maynard, Alice Roach, Harry Keeler, Edith Heater, Percy Hookway, Florence Palmer.

Rolls of Honor—Deportment, Maggie Robertson; punctuality and regularity, Jas. MacKay; proficiency, Thomas Wilson.

Prizes—Punctuality and regularity, Clarence McConnell; punctuality and regularity, Percy Hookway (the above three boys have attended the full number of days during the year); best in reading, Second Division, Percy Shakespeare; best in spelling, Lizzie Stewart; best in mental arithmetic, Mary Godfrey; best in writing, Alfred Haughton; best in geography, Alfred Watkinson; general proficiency, Mabel Blake; deportment, Annie Bartlett; punctuality, Hilda Gudmason.

THIRD DIVISION.

Promoted into Second Division, Mrs. A. C. Dowler, teacher—Dollie Auld, Victor Williams, Otto Stegmann, Sadie Johns, Herbert Blake, Hugh Stewart, Ida Cattterall, Russell Glichrist, H. Walker Sangster, George Holt, Annie Glicarist, Edwin Bloor, Charles Cousins, Charles Bull.

Promoted into First Primer Class—Roddie Robertson, Fred Pellow, Harold Allen, Walter Bartlett, John Medwedrich, Albert Lang, Samuie Gray, Thomas Nute, Eddie Buchanan, Arthur Cox, Arthur Roper, Edna Bone, Annie Slater, Ethel Valo, Lillie Potts, Millie Baker.

Roll of Honor—Annie Glichrist, punctuality and regularity; Herbert Blake, proficiency; Fred Pellow, deportment.

Prize List—Primer class, Herbert Blake and Dollie Auld, general proficiency; H. Walker Sangster, progress; chart class, Joseph Baker, general proficiency; alphabet class, Nettie Jeeves.

Special Prizes—Regular attendance, Annie Glichrist; writing, Lillie Potts; good conduct, Fred Pellow; good conduct, Linnie Smith; diligence, Percy Smith; diligence, Albert Lang.

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—The members of the B.C.B.G.A. marched out last evening.

—The sale of the Haywood estate property has been postponed for a week.

—Work has been commenced on the quarantine hospital by Contractor J. G. Brown.

—The annual meeting of the Calvary Baptist church will be held on Thursday evening.

—A concert will be held at the Old Folks' Home to-morrow evening by the members of Pride of the Ridge Lodge, I.O.G.T.

—The annual banquet of the Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., will be held at the Mount Baker Hotel on Friday evening.

—Lewis Fraser, Indian, was arrested by Constable Redgrave on Store street this afternoon. Fraser was drunk and acting boisterously.

—A number of bluejackets from H. M. S. Royal Arthur were off on leave last evening. The whole crew will have leave in turn. The members of the band were ashore to-day.

—Six members of the Salvation Army paraded the quarters of the demi-monde early this morning, singing sacred songs and playing on a fiddle. They made speeches requesting the women to discontinue their evil life and distributed tracts.

PERSONAL.

Visitors and Passengers to and From the City and Province.

E. M. Yarwood, of Nanaimo, is in the city.

Hon. Justice Crease went over to the mainland this morning.

H. A. Galbraith and J. A. Simpson, of Montreal, registered at the Driard yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Miss and Master Turner, of London, England, are at the Driard.

Harry Witt, of San Francisco, returned from the mainland last evening. He will go south to-night.

John Fox, president of the Astoria Iron Works, returned last evening from the Fraser, where he has been visiting the canneries.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

ATHLETIC.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

At a meeting of the managing committee of the James Bay Athletic Association last evening a large amount of important business was transacted. The following gentlemen were elected members: R. L. Sankey, W. J. Smallcross, S. F. Morley, C. W. Nebury, James Watson, Wallace McDonald, T. Geiger, William Ditcham, Dr. W. A. Richardson, Archibald B. Baker, Rev. C. E. Sharp and F. M. Russell. To-morrow evening the sports committee will hold their last meeting. Every member is expected to be present. Hon. Secretary Billinghurst received a number of late entries last night, among them the Demings of Nanaimo for both bicycle events and the mile walk. All the other events have filled up splendidly.

Strawberries

Gooseberries, rhubarb, fresh vegetables and a full line of groceries at Mrs. P. Wilson's, 185 Douglas street.

Golden Big Bend.

Seven prospectors from Seattle will leave Revelstoke to-day for Big Bend. Two left for the same place yesterday morning. Messrs. Losee and Douglas, who went up about three weeks ago, returned here yesterday for supplies, and will start out again Tuesday morning. They have every confidence in the Big Bend country, and will put in the summer there. George Laforme expects to return here from Kamloops on Monday with a train of horses to replace those which have had to be shot last winter. He will pack supplies as far as French Creek, and prospectors will not be under the necessity of coming to Revelstoke when they run out of grub. All the old-timers will go up with the first pack-train, such as Andy Hunker, Sam Hill, Gus Lund and others. Many prospectors from Washington and elsewhere have expressed their intention of going to Big Bend this summer, and it will be quite safe to say that before the end of July there will be 100 men prospecting in that famous gold country. The eight men who have been employed on the government trail for the last two months, returned here on Thursday, having completed their work. They report the trail as being in good condition. There are vast fortunes to be picked up in Big Bend. All the gold was not taken away in '66, nor since.

Marine News.

Tug Lorne passed Carmanah Point today with the bark Kensington in tow.

San Francisco, June 20.—The British ship Earl of Dunmore cleared to-day in cargo for Victoria, B. C.

How to Prolong Life.

We cannot defy death. But we may, by searching, find certain secrets of nature and apply them to the renewal of the organs whose decay is constantly going on in the body. Anatomical experiment and investigation show that the chief characteristics of old age are deposits of earthy matter of a gelatinous and fibrinous character in the human system. Carbonate and phosphate of lime, mixed with other salts of a calcareous nature, have been found to furnish the greater part of these earthy deposits. As observation shows, man begins in a gelatinous condition; he ends in an osseous or boney one—soft in infancy, hard in old age. By gradual changes in the long space of years the ossification comes on; but after passing middle-life a more marked development of the ossific character takes place. Of course, these earthy deposits which affect all the physical organs naturally interfere with there functions. Partial ossification of the heart produces the imperfect circulation of the blood which affects the aged. When the arteries are clogged with calcareous mater there is interference with the circulation upon which nutrition depends. Without nutrition there is no repair of the body. Hence in his work "The Physiology of Common Life," G. H. Lewis states that "if the repair were always identical with the waste, life would only then be terminated by accident, never by old age." Both Bichat and Baillie considered that the greater number of people past 60 suffer more or less from arterial ossification, which brings about obstructions in the proper and healthy circulation of the blood.—William Kinnear, in North American Review.

The Seminary of St. Sulpice.

Montreal Star:—The Seminary of St. Sulpice is probably a wealthier corporation than even most people imagine. A high authority estimates its wealth to-day at not less than between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000. Besides owning a vast amount of real estate in and around Montreal which is constantly increasing in value, it has locked in its ponderous safe millions of bonds of nearly every town and village in the province, including St. Jerome, Three Rivers, Sorel, Terrebonne, Hull, St. John's and Belleville, Ontario. It has also large amounts of stock in most of the cotton companies and banks; street railway company, Richelieu company, in fact in nearly every incorporated company established in the province. It has also a large amount of money invested in various companies and towns in Ontario and the Northwest. The seminary has an established rule never to sell any security which brings it in six per cent. It is buying stocks and bonds all the time. One of the members of its order, who does little else but look after these investments, is quite a familiar figure around St. Francois Xavier street, and takes as much interest in the quotations as the brokers themselves.

Muslins and Prints

At Russell & McDonald's.

Unexcelled for flavor, purity and general excellence are our wines. California Wine Company, Limited, Nos. 55 and 57 Broad street.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES

Daily Chronicle of Events in The Great Republic.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 20.—Jas. McMillan of Minneapolis has made a voluntary assignment of his property to M. C. Fletcher. Mr. McMillan was in the hide and fur business until a short time ago, when his business was transferred to a corporation known as James McMillan & Co. The assignment did not affect this corporation. Mr. Fletcher estimates the assets at $700,000; liabilities $250,000.

Washington, D.C., June 20.—No warrants were served this morning on the verdict of the coroner over the victims of the Ford's theatre disaster, but Col. Ainsworth, Wm. E. Covert, superintendent of the theatre building, and F. Sass, engineer, appeared voluntarily in the criminal court before Judge McComas and gave bail for their appearance.

Dennison, Tex., Yesterday, near Lipscombe, a party of policemen overtook three men, supposed to be the three that robbed the train at Cimarron, Kas., recently. The police opened fire, which was returned by the bandits. The police say that 300 shots were fired. No casualties occurred so far as known. The robbers stole fresh horses and escaped.

Washington, D. C., June 20.—Mrs. Cleveland, her little daughter and household servants, left on a special car at 9:45 a.m., for Buzzard's Bay. The President did not accompany her.

Eugene, Or., June 20.—Lane county bank was caught to-day and temporarily suspended. It has plenty of property in sight to secure all depositors. There was not a run on the bank, but owing to the stringency of the money market and the inability to realize on collateral they saw fit to suspend. Their assets are more than double their liabilities.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 20.—The City Bank closed its doors this morning. It was one of the smallest in the city. General talk of the street is that it has resources to pay all indebtedness and only requires time to make turns.

New York, June 20.—The meeting of Northern Pacific directors, which was to have been held this morning, to take action upon Henry Villard's resignation, was postponed until to-morrow. This is the fourth postponement.

New York, June 20.—The will of Edwin Thomas Booth, the actor, was filed to-day. It was executed on June 15th, 1892. Mr. Booth leaves the bulk of his property to his daughter. The value of the personal estate is estimated at $605,000.

Stockton, Cal., June 20.—Chief Robinson and Detective Carroll last night arrested J. H. Glasscock, who is wanted in Chicago for stealing $2000 while employed as bookkeeper in a livery stable. He was working on a shipper's ranch here, under the name of Harry Brown. There is a reward of $500 for his arrest. He was caught through a Chicago detective agency sending a decoy letter, and when it was delivered to him the detectives made the arrest.

San Jose, Cal., June 20.—Arthur Caldwell, a pioneer of 1846, who arrived at Santa Clara preceding the Donnor party, died in this city yesterday and w buried to-day. He was a veteran of the Mexican war, aged 70, a native of Virginia.

The Warrimoo Coming.

Sydney, N.S.W., June 20.—Steamer Warrimoo left for Victoria Monday afternoon, June 19th.

The wines sold by us are pleasing to all and contain nothing injurious. California Wine Company, 55 and 57 Broad street.

R. Beauchamp, Yates street, has received the first San Juan strawberries.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer R. P. Rithet from Westminster—Mrs Marvin, J Fox, M Huston, W D Ferris, Miss Murnin, J Dawe, H A Galbraith, H Cuthbert, Professor Austin, T Lanby, J Sheppard, S Sturdy, A Taylor, S Sabiston, H DeWitt.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer R. P. Rithet from New Westminster—McLennan & McFeely, Weller Bros, A R Brown, R B McMicking, R P Rithet & Co, Ltd, Lenz & Leiser, S Leiser, C P N Co, P McQuade & Son, W H Phillips, Mrs G H Schiltz, J H Brown, John Tollick, Geo Vienna, Singer Mfg Co, B C Cattle Co, D K Chengrines, Peter Brown, Goffer, Capt Jagers, Agent Dominion Express Co.

FOR SALE—Port Angeles property—S W quarter of SE quarter of Sec. 18, P. 30 R. 6 north, containing 40 acres; lot 16 (50x140); block 48 and lot 15 (50x140); block 86, government townsite; ten lots (50x140); blocks 11 and 16; ten shares City Electric Light stock. For particulars apply to Heisterman & Co., 75 Government street. ju17-6t

TO RENT—With immediate possession, the store now occupied by the undersigned. Apply on the premises. A. R. Gray & Co., Wharf street. 16 ju-tf

PINKING AND STAMPING of all kinds done at reasonable prices at 5 James street, James Bay. june 16-1m

FOR SALE—Two lots on west side of Harrison street, few steps from junction of Fort and Yates streets. Price $500 each. Apply P. O. Box 159, City. june 17-tf

LOST—On Monday, 5th inst., from the neighborhood of the Lansdowne road, a brown mare, with three white feet; branded J N on shoulder; star on forehead. Information will be rewarded by Erskine, Wall & Co., corner Government and Fort streets. je15-tf

LOST—On Monday afternoon, on Yates street between Douglas and Broad streets, an Irish terrier dog. The finder will be rewarded on returning him to W. & J. Wilson, Government street. je13-tf

WANTED—Agents to sell our choice nursery stock; salary or commission. Address May Brothers, nurserymen, Rochester, N.Y. je16-15t

FOR SALE—A good paying business. Apply E., this office. je9-tf

TO LET—Well furnished rooms for two or three gentlemen, or with use of kitchen for married couple, at Miss McCandlish's, 63 Superior street, James Bay. j5

BUSINESS FOR SALE—Six thousand dollars in cash or security will buy an interest in one of the most successful mercantile enterprises of this city. Apply P.O. box 738, Victoria, B.C. my31-1m

GENTLEMEN TAKE NOTICE—I am getting in a new stock of tweeds and worsteds, and will start in new work, also repairing, cleaning, and altering done on shortest notice. J. McCorkall, 52 Broad street, corner Yates. je5-1m

WANTED—To sell or exchange farm for city property. Shore's hardware store, 57 Johnson street. my20-1m

FOR SALE—350 acres fine farming and timber land in South Saanich, 200 yards from new railway and 10 miles from Victoria; new house and orchard. Will be sold in lots to suit purchaser. Terms, etc., apply to Heisterman & Co., 75 Government street. je2-1m

NOTICE.

In Pound, June 19th, one bay horse, white streak on face, blotched brand on left shoulder, white hind foot. Will be sold at auction at City Pound, Wednesday, July 5th, at 12 o'clock noon, if not redeemed and pound charges paid on or before that date.

ANDREW SHAW,
Poundkeeper.

The Stanley House

GENERAL DRY GOODS.
55, 57, 59 DOUGLAS ST.,
COR. OF FORT ST.

SEE OUR WINDOWS

Where Are Ticketed The

Cheapest Jackets, Capes, Mantles,

Etc., Etc.,
In British Columbia.

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Notice Our Prices In the Window We Will meet any And all Competition. Our Stock Is Fresh and Well Assorted.

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COR. FORT & QUADRA STS.
TELEPHONE 804

A SHORT STORY.
COTTOLENE is the best shortening for all cooking purposes.
A TRUE STORY.
COTTOLENE is the only healthful shortening made. Physicians endorse it.
An OLD STORY.
that uncomfortable feeling of "too much richness" from food cooked in lard.
A NEW STORY.
Food cooked in COTTOLENE is delicate, delicious, healthful, comforting.
Do YOU use COTTOLENE?

ERSKINE, WALL & CO.
Cor. Government and Fort Sts.

A Snap

158 doz. Pure Linen Collars.
Regular retail price, 25c. each. $2.50 a doz.
Our Price, 15c. each, $1.50 a doz.
No old stock.
Fresh from the factory to-day.

Gilmore & McCandless,
35 AND 37 JOHNSON STREET

PICNIC PARTIES

EVERYTHING REQUIRED FOR A SUCCESSFUL PICNIC CAN BE OBTAINED AT

HENRY SAUNDERS'
39 and 41 JOHNSON STREET.

Canned Poultry, Meats, Soups, Fish, Fruits, Etc.
Temperance Beverages, Violet and Ginger Champagne.
Finest Imported Ports, Sherries, Madeiras and Champagnes.

The Best Place in B.C.
To Get a Tony Suit
At a Moderate Price

D. CAMPBELL & CO.
88 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Fancy Summer Tweed Suits
From $25 up.

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$6 per M.
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Of the Very Best Varieties.
ORDERS TAKEN NOW FOR FALL DELIVERY
A. OHLSON,
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P.O. Box 559. VICTORIA, B. C.
Cut Roses at 146 Government St.

Ex Steamer Michigan.
H. CUTHBERT & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
Are instructed by J. C. Prevost, Esq., to sell
By Auction, at the City Market,
—ON—
WEDNESDAY, June 21st,
1893, at 11 a.m., the remainder of the Cargo from the above Steamer, comprising the following
MERCHANDISE,
Namely: 3 bbls. Empty Bottles, 2 bbls. ditto., 11 Hides of Leather, 5 Boxes Spikes, 4 Boxes Sapolio, 10 Rolls Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, 1-gal. Iron Boiler, 6 Door Mats, 2 Rolls of Oilcloth, 1 Iron Arm Chair, 2 Rolls of Burlap, 36 gals. of Vinegar, 1 Cask of Putty, etc., etc., 2 cases Microbe Killer, 1 bbl. of Tar, 2 Oak Planks. Terms Cash.
HERBERT CUTHBERT,
Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE SALE.

I am instructed by E. Simpson, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, at the Auction Rooms, 40 Yates Street, on Wednesday, 21st inst., that piece of Land in Highland District, known as half of Section 14 on the official map, comprising eighty (80) acres more or less.
Terms Cash; deeds at purchaser's expense; title, Crown grant.
W. R. CLARKE,
Auctioneer.
jul4

THE JAPANESE BAZAAR.
Great Variety of Goods Just Received per S. S. Tacoma.
Very Cheap—Good Value.
Few Nice Palms and Fern Plants.
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